HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,036—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

NOW READY.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1903	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m.				
5th Dec.	ORIENTAL	5294	AUSTRALIA	6901
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR	6294	BRITANNIA	6385
26th "	MONGOLIA	9500	.....	.....
1904				
2nd Jan.	ORIENTAL	5294	CHINA	7912
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
16th "	PENINSULAR	6294	VICTORIA	6562
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	5898
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500	.....	.....
13th "	PENINSULAR	6294	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7983	.....	.....
27th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	6294	ARCADIA	8563
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5294	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	6294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7983	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	6294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	5898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

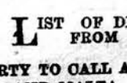
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	4229	C. Colcurer	3rd Dec. 1903.
ERA	6676	Chevalier	31st Dec. 1903.
CARTHAGE	4,246	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Colspellier, to sail on or about the 11th Dec. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Meccozzi	5,096	24th Dec. 1903.
† CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904

* Will call at Piraeus. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Saloon House, 63, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th Dec., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 7th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KANGRA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st Dec., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd December, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 1st Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th Dec., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

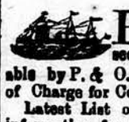
S.S. "BOOLDANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 12th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th November, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	..	300	..
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	600
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland)	600	..	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	1904.
B.	MERTON HALL	6709	C. Prowse	20th Jan.
A.	CITY of ATHENS	3000	J. Wilson	3rd Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6100	F. Snow	4th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	3681	A. Findlay	10th May
A.	CITY of VENICE	3200	W. Khant	20th Mar.
B.	MERTON HALL	6709	C. Prowse	20th April.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	J. Campbell	30th April.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Purgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to

MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents :—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,803	16th Dec. 1903
BRITANNIA	T. Blake	3,069	31st Dec. 1903

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. H. H. PEIRCE, Rs 1, Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

APOLLO BUNDER

RESTAURANT AND CAFÉ.

THE TIFFIN, DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED 1868.
STRICTLY UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS & DINNERS

(TABLE D'HÔTE AND A LA CARTE)

On SHORTEST NOTICE, up to 8-45 P.M.,
from Re. 1 and upwards.
Separate Apartments can be reserved on application.
SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

OUR BILLIARD ROOM

Is the best appointed in INDIA, Four First-Class Tables fitted with Roberts' Low Cushions.
COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled, value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES
NOW ARRIVING.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY BOXES JUST UNPACKED.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MARRONS GLACÉS, CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT, PARISIAN DRAGEES AND FRESH-MADE FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, IMITATION FRUIT AND FLOWERS, CHOCOLATES, Etc., Etc.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
TELEPHONE No. 325.
ALL ORDERS receive the prompt and careful attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SULTAN	2,864	Pens	8th Dec.
BUNDESRATH	2,086	Ahrens	23rd Dec.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 23rd November, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2000 Hotels.
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers and every other information for Travellers, sent Post Free.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee

LATEST NOVELTIES

IN

STERLING SILVER

AND

BEST ELECTRO-PLATE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROSPECTUS OF

MESSRS. MAX MINCK & CO., "LD.,"

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
ESTABLISHED IN LAHORE 1876.
APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS:—
THE SECRETARY,
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & Co., LD., LAHORE.
5,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 or (£6-13-4) each,
8 per ent. on paid up Shares Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ONLY 500 more Shares will be issued up to the 31st December, 1903, of which the present Shareholders will have the first refusal.

Mr. MAX MINCK having returned from South Africa does not think it advisable to issue the whole of the Shares just now, as we do not require so large a capital for the present.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES :

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	... ...	Rs. 16	8 per 100
" " "	II	... ...	" 13	2 " "
" " "	III	... ...	" 11	10 " "
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...	" 17	10 " "
" "	II	... ...	" 13	2 " "
" "	III	... ...	" 10	11 " "
BOUQUETS	I	... ...	" 17	7 " "
"	II	... ...	" 13	8 " "
"	III	... ...	" 11	14 " "
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	.. ..	" 16	8 " "
" "	II	... ...	" 13	2 " "
" "	III	... ...	" 11	10 " "

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS.

BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix...	Rs. 22/8	per 100,	in 25's
"	Especiales...	" 17/-	" "	in 50's & 25's
"MULETA,"	Principes ...	" 19/12	" "	in 50's & 25's
"	Graciosos ...	" 13/8-	" "	in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S

From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

ASK FOR

SOKAL.

IT IS A STRENGTH PRODUCING, FORTIFYING AND DIGESTIVE

TONIC WINE

Highly recommended by Medical Profession.

OBTAINABLE FROM :

THOMSON & TAYLOR.
MONGINI BROS.
THOMPSON, THOMAS & Co.
FELICE CORNAGLIA.
D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TUESDAY DEC. 1st, THURSDAY DEC. 3RD, FRIDAY DEC. 4TH.

EACH EVENING 9-30 O'CLOCK.

Tour of the Parisienne Artistes.

GASPARD AND NEVA

THE FAMOUS DUETTISTS,

FROM THE

"AMBASSADEURS" PARIS.

"THE ALHAMBRA" LONDON.

AND ALL THE

PRINCIPAL MUSIC HALLS OF EUROPE.

MLLE. RENEE FLORE,

Comic Singer and Dancer of the Alcazar D'Ete

GASPARD & MILE: NEVA.

In their favourite duets and various Comic Scenes.

PAUL FRANTZ,

Chief Composer of the GASPARD-NEVA Troupe.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Stalls, Rs. 4 and 3; Dress Circle Rs. 3 and 2; Pit and Gallery Re. 1. Soldiers and Sailors half price. Plans at SOUNDY and Co.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

THE APPOINTMENT of a Probationary ASSISTANT HARBOUR MASTER having become vacant, candidates are invited to submit their applications, accompanied by copies of certificates, to the Deputy Conservator on or before 10th December 1903.

Only candidates who hold a Master Mariner's certificate, and who are not less than 23 or more than 27 years of age, are eligible for the appointment.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the Deputy Conservator.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

The 26th November, 1903.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Warora Colliery, upto 2 P.M. on 31st January, 1904, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES, required for the Warora Colliery during the financial year 1904-05.

2. Form of tender, conditions of contract and list of stores to be supplied may be had on application to the undersigned on payment of one rupee per set.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for supply of stores."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

B. WORDSWORTH,
Manager, Warora Colliery.

Warora, 28th November, 1903.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

ORDERS for Cane-work, Rattan Baskets, Khus-tatties, Bead-Curtains, Bamboo Chicks, etc., are cordially solicited.

All orders will be promptly and most carefully attended to the BLIND STUDENTS, Moderate Terms. Apply to—

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bellasis Road, Byculla.

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAVE APPOINTED A COMMISSION to enquire into the physical development of its subjects.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL of SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE will pay Rs. 50 to any of their pupils who fail to pass tests in Physical Culture which they have agreed to prepare the pupil for.

For particulars of our Course apply to

32, Broadway,
Madras.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 517 OF 1899.

MAHOMED EBRAHIM bin GOOLAM HOOSAIN HAINDADAY, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Alli Oomer Street in Bombay and

2. MAHOMED YUSUF bin MAHOMED EBRAHIM HAINDADAY

3. RABIA BIBI binte MAHOMED EBRAHIM HAINDADAY

and

4. HAWABIBI binte MAHOMED EBRAHIM HAINDADAY, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, minors by their next friend the said MAHOMED EBRAHIM bin GOOLAM HOOSAIN HAINDADAY, also residing at Alli Oomer Street aforesaid ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. HAJI MAMOMED EBRAHIM bin HAJI ALLAUDIN JITEKER
2. FATMABIBI, widow of MAHOMED ABDULLA bin HAJI BUDRUDIN
3. KHATIZABIBI, widow of HAJI BUDRUDIN bin HAJI ALLAUDIN, all of them residing in the family house, situate in Chukla Street alias old Kaji Street, outside the Fort in the Island of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 13th day of November, 1902, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Undersigned the Special Commissioner herein appointed on the premises on FRIDAY, the 11th day of December, 1903, and SATURDAY the 12th day of December, 1903, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon on each day.

PARTICULARS of property to be SOLD on FRIDAY, 11th DECEMBER, 1903.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the North side of Nizampura Street, otherwise called Masjid Lane without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 307 square yards and 3-9ths of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 119 and 120, N w No 7430, Old Survey No. 1648, New Survey No. 960, and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Camrudin Samsudin Areker, on or towards the West by the house of Memun Hajee Esmail Abdool Rehman, on or towards the North by the Sweeper's Passage or Gully, and on or towards the South by the said Nizampura Street otherwise called Masjid Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 955, and street No. 81, 83 and 85, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Haji Budrudin bin Haji Allaudin Jitekar and now of the tenants of the parties to the abovementioned Suit No, 517 of 1899.

PARTICULARS of property to be SOLD on SATURDAY, 12th DECEMBER 1903.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with a chawl or range of five compartments standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Memonwada Road, Chunam Kiln 2nd Lane, or the Old Nagpada, otherwise called Mirza Alli Mahomed Khan Street, without the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 236 square yards and 6-9ths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the said Old Nagpada or Mirza Alli Mahomed Khan Street, on the West and South by the public passage, and on the North by the property of Toorab Ally bin Sayed Goolam Moortaza and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2471, and Street No. 406, 414, and 4 and 5 and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Haji Budrudin bin Haji Allaudin Jitoker, and now of the tenants of the parties to the above suit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Undersigned in the High Court House, or at the Office of his Attorneys, Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th day of November, 1903.

R. D. SETHNA,
Special Commissioner.

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	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20	
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21	
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22	
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23	
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24	
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25	
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26	
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27	
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28	
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29	
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30	
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31	
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32	
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33	
34	30 6	61 1	46 3	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34	
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 12	50 8	41 10	35	
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36	
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37	
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38	
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 3	68 4	52 5	43 15	39	
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40	
41	38 0	70 8	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41	
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42	
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43	
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44	
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45	

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1 of 200,000 M	"	10,000	1 of 30,000 M	"	1,500	
1 of 60,000 M	"	3,000	5 of 20,000 M	"	1,000	
1 of 50,000 M	"	2,500	2 of 15,000 M	"	750	
2 of 40,000 M	"	2,000	16 of 10,000 M	"	500	
1 of 35,000 M	"	1,750	55 of 5,000 M	"	250	
1 of 30,000 M	"	1,500	103 of 3,000 M	"	150	
Prizes:			155 of 2,000 M	"	100	
1 of 100,000 M	"	5,000	616 of 1,000 M	"	50	
1 of 80,000 M	"	4,000	14 of 50 M	"	35	
1 of 60,000 M	"	3,000	1922 of 400 M	"	20	
1 of 50,000 M	"	2,500				

One German Mark is equal to one English shilling.

In all the Lottery contains 57,755 prizes and 8 premium-prizes.

The latter are additional prizes awarded in each drawing to the respective ticket drawn the last with a principal prize in accordance with the regulations of the official prospectus. These 55,755 prizes must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest possible prize 1st drawing amounts to M. 50,000, increases in 2nd drawing to M. 55,000, in 3rd to M. 60,000, in 4th to M. 70,000, in 5th to M. 80,000, in 6th to M. 90,000, and finally in 7th drawing to Marks 600,000

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to £—18sh.—d. for a full ticket

" —9 " — " for half a ticket

" —4 " 6 " for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount won by the respective number, named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings, as well as the exact price-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also send gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the MOST ABSOLUTE SECRECY.

REMITTANCE OF MONEY can be made by BANK-NOTES by registered letter or by Post-Office-Order.

On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes, please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR,
Banker,
at HAMBURG, Germany.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI.

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing done. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 98 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Aviso.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburg.
HATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODEHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
G. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
E. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHOART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October), Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance:

6 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and encashed free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 60 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Messrs. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:

GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:

37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombasa.

Steamer Patna, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

ATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Thaiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS, OF ARTHUR KRUPP,

Berndorf, in Austria

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER SHEET AND WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE."

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head or name, which the Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations.

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.

Berndorf, of Austria, December 1904.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	89	= + 1-16
3 do. Reales	297 3-4	= — 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	3105	= + 1-2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	855 3-4	= unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 1-2	= do
2 months hence	26 3-16	= do
Spot in New York	57	= do

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·19	= — 1-2
Berlin "	20·46	= + 1-4
New York Demand	483 1-2	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 pr ct	= do
6 " " "	3 7-8 pr ct	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 5-8 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	3 7-8 pr ct	= do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £275,000 for Egypt.

RUBBER—Para Rubber 2s. 11 3-4d. = + 1-4d.

LINSEED—Linseed Sold. Nov.-Dec. Sellers 33s. = unchanged.

COFFEE—Coffee in New York 6 1-8 unchanged.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6·26 plus 6, Egyptian, Fair Brown 8 11-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 34,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
6·09	6·04	6·01	6·00
+ 8	+ 7	+ 7	+ 6
Mar-Apl.	**Apl-May**	**May-June**	**June-July.**
5·98	5·97	5·96	5·95
+ 5	+ 5	+ 5	+ 6

July-Aug. 5·93 + 6

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	75,000
Do. last year	55,000
Exports to Great Britain	22,000
Do. do Continent	61,000
Mid-Uplands	11·30 + 15
Futures, month of Dec.	11·25 + 13
Do. do. March	11·40 + 15

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 1-16 + 1-3
Futures, month of Feb.	11·32 + 13
Do. do. May	11·54 + 13
Tone at close	Firm.

Arrivals of Gotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 28th November, 1903:—

Cotton	6,290 bales.
Wheat	23,885 cwts.
Linseed	2,170 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	2,237 "
Gingellyseed	15,038 "
Poppyseed	1,081 "
Groundnuts	135 "
Castorseed	3,067 "
Rice	3,770 "
Myrabollams	2,615 "
Cottonseed	7,435 "

BOMBAY, 30th NOVEMBER 1903.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T.T.			Is. 4 1-32d.	
Bank Demand			Is. 4 1-16d.	
Credit Bills	3 Months Sight	D.	A. Is. 4 9-32d.	
Do	6 do	do	Is. 4 7-16d.	
French	8 do	do	.....	170 3-4
Marks	3 do	do	.....	133 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	.....	127 1-2
Shanghai	30 do	do	.....	178 1-2
Japan	30 do	do	.....	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone, steady.

Cash	... ...	... 98·6
1st Settlement	... ...	... 98·6
2nd do	... ...	... 98·4

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4	do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	5	15	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet. Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	7	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready,	5	15	0
Yellow Gazeepore, Ready..	5	15	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady. Ready	6	5	6
Castorseed—Tone quiet. Ready	21	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandeish ...	33	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	33	0	0
25 per cent. " ...	32	0	0
50 per cent. " ...	31	0	0

BEAT.—Tone quiet,

	Rs.	
91 per cent. Pissi	31	per candy.
Club No. 1	" 30	"
Hard Red	" 24	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... steady.
Estimated sales ..... " 6,000 bales
Imports ..... " 12,000 "

Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·11	6·06	6·04	6·02
+2	+2	+3	+3
Mar.-April.	**April-May.**	**May-June.**	**June-July**
6·01	5·99	5·98	5·97
+3	+2	+2	+2

July-Aug. 5·55 +2

COTTON.—The market is firm, with very few sellers for forward delivery, and prices are being forced up considerably. Buyers are holding back and no business is reported.

There is a good demand from exporters and Mills for ready Cotton, and high rates are being paid.

Suttas close at Rs. 247 1-2 for Good Broach and Rs. 197 1-2 for Fully Good Bengals.

The following are the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

			Fine	F.-G	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)			214	198	...	25 Jan.
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)			216	206	...	
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	...	216	206	...	
Oomras (M.-G.) description			236	228	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...		218	...	"
Jalgaon do.	...	...		221	...	"
Akola do.	...	...				
Khamgaum do.	fair staple		239	231	...	"
Karanja do.	...	...				
Khandwa	...		238	230	...	"
Damangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)			241	233	...	"
Nagpur (M.-G.) ...	...		243	234	...	"
Oomras (M.-G.) good staple			245	237	...	"
Broach (M.-G.) ...	...		259	...	...	25 Mar.
Do. do.	...	...	257	...	...	25 April.
Bhownagger (M.-G.)	...		244	234	...	25 May.
Do. (H.-G.)	...		242	232	...	"
Mathia (M.G.)	...		227	217	...	Feb.-Mar.
S.-O. Dharwar	...	...	...	...	248	25 May
Westerns ...	...	...	...	...	223	"

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The following report is dated Liverpool November 12:—During the past week the market has been very active with enormous turnovers and violent fluctuations. All reactions have, however, been of a temporary nature, the inherent strength of the market again and again reasserting itself. The strong stimulus given to the market exactly a week ago by the publication of Ellison's estimate of consumption was backed up on Saturday afternoon by the Census Bureau's figure of the quantity of cotton ginned up to the 18th October. This figure of 3,840,000 bales compares with 5,925,000 bales for last season at that date; of course the lateness of the present crop will, to a very great extent, account for the deficit; but it is generally believed that it cannot altogether explain it away, and this census report is another testimony to the shortness of the crop. We are informed from all parts of the Belt that picking during the week has progressed very favourably owing to splendid dry weather, and this is most gratifying as it will ensure a good proportion of high classed and good stapled cotton the scarcity of which last season proved so trying. It cannot, however, produce fresh blooms and fruit as according to what our correspondents in the States inform us, the growth of the plant has ceased after the cold weather which has prevailed. Trade continues to improve. Our Manchester friends inform us that a very good all round regular business continues, and that an enormous trade is in train. The larger shipping houses in Manchester, they add, have been doing a very good business indeed for India. In Russia business has been very brisk during October, and very large transactions in cotton are said to have taken place, some spinners having covered until next October. The market certainly does not lack sources of strength, and we can only repeat the opinion we have expressed so many times since the market was below 5d that to us the advance seems inevitable and must still go further.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

P PITCHARD—November 23, at his residence, 9, Charles Street, Mayfair, London, Sir Charles Bradley Pritchard, K C I E, C S I, late Public Works Minister, India.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

ROGERS—BARTON GROVES—November 2nd, at the Catholic Cathedral, Madras, by His Grace the Archbishop Colgan, Herbert Thompson Shaw Rogers, I A., Military Pay Department, youngest son of the late Major-General H T Rogers, R E, to Andrie Violet, only child of G Barton Groves, Postmaster-General, Madras, (retired).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GUISE—November 25, at 16 Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of J D Guise, of a son.

McDONELL—November 22, at Naraingunge, the wife of Angus McDonell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LOCKER—DUNBAR—November 21, at Christ Church Cawnpore, by the Rev G H Westcott and Rev Foss West, cout, William Jervis Locker, 1st North Stafford Regiment to Constance Mabel Clare, younger daughter of the late J Macdonald Dunbar and Mrs Dunbar, of Pityoulish, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

SPILSBURY—FRASER—November 21, at St John's, Meerut by the Rev Walter Kitchin, M A, Lionel Bruce Spilsbury, P W D, son of the late Major-General E J Spilsbury, of Hove, to Ida, daughter of John Fraser, Esq, of Hove.

DEATHS.

BEADON—November 25, at Coregaum, S India, Catherin, Isabella Maude, the dearly loved wife of William Robert Coleridge Beadon, of the Coregaum Mine, Kolar Gold Field, and 2nd daughter of Douglas A Onslow, Esq, J P for Carmarthenshire.

M CIVOR—November 23, at Lushington Hall, Colchester, Anne, relict of the late W Graham McIvor, in her 84th year

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water 8-17m., 9-33a. Low water, 2-22m. 2·51a.

Fifth Criminal Sessions.

Bombay Improvement Trust, Meeting of the Board, Alb rt Building 4 p. m.

Municipal Corporation, Meeting of Urgency, 3 p.m.

Novelty Theatre, Gaspard and Neva's Entertainment. 9-30 p.m.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—A concert will be given this evening in the Girls' School Room of the Indo-British Institution. The programme will be varied and attractive, and the proceeds will be devoted to the benefit of the Institution. Tickets may be obtained of the Honorary Secretary.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Quilimane, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, per steamer s. s. Nuddea, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THEFT AT A JEWELLER'S SHOP.—Mr. Veerumal Tarachund, a jeweller, of Meadow Street, Fort, has reported to the police the theft of a gold finger ring, set with a diamond of the value of Rs. 1,510 from his shop on Saturday. The complainant suspects two of the customers who frequently called at the shop that day and made small purchases.

DROWNING ACCIDENT AT DADAR.—A sad drowning accident occurred at Dadar on Friday at about 8-30 a. m. It appears the Vicar of Dadar Church, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Henriques shot a water fowl in the tank adjoining the Church. His servant who waded in to fetch the bird got entangled in the weeds and was drowned. The body was recovered on Sunday at noon.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Col. Light and officers the band of the 117th Mahrathas will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p. m. to-day:—

March	Grogoso ... Hume
Overture	Light Cavalry ... Suppe
Valse	Sweet Briar ... Lawthian
Selection	The Belle of New York ... Kerker
Intermezzo	On the Road to Moscow ... Soetz

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Captain A. H. D. Creagh and officers the band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mailandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day:—

Intermezzo	On the Road to Moscow ... Loetz.
Overture	Masaniello ... Auber.
Selection	L Ebreo ... Apolloni.
Cake Walk	A Coon Band Contest ... Pryor.
Selection	Little Christopher Columbus Caryll.
Valse	Andalusian Dreams of Love Friedemann.

A PICK-POCKET.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Williams charged Dadoba Narayen, Hedloo, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 15 in currency notes, Rs. 2 in cash, and three gold rings, belonging to Mulji Virdhoo. It appeared that yesterday the accused extracted the purse from the complainant's pocket while the latter was standing in the Prince's Dock. The complainant on feeling a jerk turned round and caught hold of the hand of the accused. The purse was recovered from his hand. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

COOKS ON STRIKE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Flanagan charged F. Morias, chief cook on board the B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Dwarka, and eleven others with being absent from duty without leave. Mr. Lynch, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, solicitors, appeared for the B. I. S. N. Company, and Mr. Vellinker, pleader, with Mr. Dhond, pleader, appeared for the accused. The facts of the case have been reported. The accused Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12 were discharged as they were not on the ship's articles, and hence the charge could not be brought home to them. The rest were sentenced to ten days' simple imprisonment and to forfeit two days' wages each, and to pay the costs of the prosecution.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Hamsworth charged Ibrahim Jeewa, a Mahomedan hack victoria driver, with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner and thereby causing serious injuries to a Hindu lad named Sitaram Yesoo, aged 14 olive, residing at Haines Road. The evidence showed that on Saturday evening the boy while attempting to cross the Parel Road was knocked down by a hack victoria No. 592, driven by the accused. One of the wheels passed over the boy's side, causing serious internal injuries. It was alleged that the accused was driving the carriage furiously at the time. The boy was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Sunday evening. Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest yesterday morning relative to the death of the lad, when the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The case was remanded.

A STABBING CASE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Rajaram Babaji alias Abdulla, a labourer, was charged at the instance of Inspector Hemsworth, with causing hurt to one Bhagoo Satwa, a Hindu labourer, by means of a knife. The evidence showed that on Sunday evening the complainant was going along Glider Street, in the direction of Jacob Circle, when he saw the accused standing in the middle of the road, drunk and abusing passers by. The complainant remonstrated with him, when the accused abused him. The complainant returned the abuse and went on his way, but he had not gone far, when the accused rushed upon him and stabbed him on his left side with a clasp knife, inflicting a wound one inch long and two inches deep. The police arrested the accused and removed the injured man to the J. J. Hospital where he has been detained. The case has been adjourned, pending the complainant's recovery.

THE traders of Liverpool are taking some credit to themselves for the action of the Board of Trade in authorising the use of a standard weight of 50 lb. For over forty years the cotton, corn, provision, and tobacco merchants of the Mersey port have been urging this reform, which they hope will soon be followed by others. The new weight is regarded as the first step in the direction of the decimal system. It is expected to prove of immense benefit in the way of simplifying calculations, and it will do away with a set of weights which occasioned confusion and loss of time in the past. What is wanted now is the adoption of fractional weights of 50lb.

WEDDING IN MADRAS.

ROGERS—BARTON GROVES.

ON Thursday morning the Catholic Cathedral, Black Town, was the scene of an exceedingly pretty and interesting wedding, the contracting parties being Annie Violet, only child of Mr. G. Barton Groves, late Postmaster-General, Madras, and of Mrs. Barton Groves, and Lieutenant Herbert-Thompson Shaw Rogers, Indian Army, of the Military Pay Department, Madras youngest son of the late Major-General H. T. Rogers, R. E, who was for many years Principal of the Madras Engineering College.

At 8 o'clock the arrival of the bride with her father was announced by the peeling of the Cathedral bells. The noble fane had been beautifully decorated, thanks to the ladies of the Altar Society, with cream satin draperies, white lilies and ferns. The bride's procession was formed at the main entrance of the edifice—the bridesmaids being Misses Love and Firth and Maudie, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Harris, who carried the bride's train. The brides dress (by Messrs. Oakes and Co.) was of soft merve satin, entirely covered with lovely Limerick lace designed from the ferns and flowers indigenous to Yercaud and also worked by the Sisters of the Madras Presentation Convent The beautiful lace handkerchief was the gift of the Lady Superior, the Rev. Mother Xavier. The veil was of tulle, with coronet of orange blossoms—and the lace train was caught up here and there with similar flowers. The bridesmaids looked charming in their costumes of white silk, ornamented with forget-me-not, and hats to match. The bride's bouquet was of eucharis lilies—and the bridesmaid's of white antigonon—with maiden hair ferns. The bride's mother, in a handsome foulard costume (also designed by Messrs. Oakes and Co.), carried a beautiful bouquet of Marechal Neil roses and ferns. The bouquets were supplied by Mr. B. Cavanagh, Superintendent of the Madras Agricultural Society, and were greatly admired.

On arrival at the Altar rails, the bride was met by the bridegroom in white uniform, with his best man, Mr. C. Moresby. The marriage ceremony was then performed by His Grace the Most Rev. the Archbishop Dr. Colgan who, it is very interesting to record, had baptised the bridegroom and his father before him, in the same sacred edifice. The Venerable Prelate, whose commanding personality is so well-known in the Madras Presidency, was vested in cloth of gold, Mitre and Crozier, His Grace was assisted by Fathers Macnamara and Hoffman. Then followed the impressive nuptial Mass and Benediction. The vocal music during the service was beautifully and touchingly rendered; and the gallant bridegroom with his handsome and radiant bride walked down the aisle to the triumphant strains of the Wedding March.

The bridal party and the numerous friends then drove away to a reception by the bride's parents at Dent's Gardens. Taking her husband's sword, the bride cut the wedding cake, a beautifully decorated confection provided by Mr. Doraswamy. The health of the young couple was then proposed by His Grace the Archbishop, in happy and affectionate terms—the bridegroom responding in a few well chosen and humourous words. The bridegroom next proposed the health of the bridesmaids—to which the response was given in a bright and humorous speech by the best man, Mr. Moresby. Again, His Grace proposed a further toast, viz, the surviving parent of the bridegroom and the parents of the bride—and this was felicitously replied to by Mr. Barton Groves. The spacious rooms were festively decorated and their brightness was much enhanced by the display of the numerous presents that had already been received. After changing into a picturesque travelling dress of pale blue and hat en suite, the bride drove away with her husband, amidst a shower of confetti and rice and a volley of old shoes—their destination being the Shevaroy Hills, where they will spend the honeymoon.

Though, owing to the early hours the unsettled wheather and the long distances many friends were unable to attend the company numbered about 100, among whom were Major-General Sir Norman Stewart, Bart., C. B., Colonel Forbes C B,, Colonel Love R. E., Surgeon-General, Mrs. and Miss Sinclair, Mrs. Twigg, Mrs. Stewart-Wilson, wife of the present Director-General of the Post Office, (who being on tour was unable to attend but from whom a congratulatory telegram was received during the reception; Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Firth, Mrs. Deane, Mrs. Oakes, Mrs. Gus. Williams, Rev. and Mrs. Ogilvie, Captain and Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Charlie Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Forster, Mrs. Fox, Miss Deane, Mrs Monks, Miss Rennick, Mr, Mrs and Misses Harri Major F. French, Captain Ross, Messrs. Powell, Owens, McIver, J. J. O'Reilly, Walker and Usher, and Fathers Macnamara and Hoffman; also Khan Bahadur Ghulam Mahomed and Messrs. Mir Muzheruddin and Mirza Ishan Ali.

FORT COACH FACTORY.

THE Factory of Mr. Pestonjee B. Press, the well-known Coach-builder of Bombay, has now on view, for three days only, a Char-a-Banc, specially built to order for H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar. The stately vehicle, which is also a Luncheon Car is a tall but handsome looking coach for picnic purposes, and is luxuriously fitted up with all the necessary appliances and conveniences for excursionists, including dining tables and provision baskets for storing food, wine, etc., and an elegantly trimmed top to keep out the sun. The carriage is, we believe, the first of its kind built at least on this side of India, and being highly finished and richly upholstered after the best manner of Mr. Press's Factory, it is well worth seeing. The carriage was to be despatched to Jamnagar last week to take part in some State ceremonials there, but at the request of some of his constituents who were much struck by the design and appearance of the carriage Mr. Press has consented to keep it on view, before it leaves the Factory for its destination, to enable them and others who take an interest in high-class coach-building to examine it minutely when ready and completely fitted up with all its accessories. Mr. Press is to be complimented upon turning out such a roomy and elegant carriage of high-class finish and workmanship. The people visiting Mr. Press's Factory which is on Frere Road, not far from the Ballard Pier, will have an opportunity also of seeing a miniature brougham just built for Prince Mangalsinghjee of Bhavnagar. This vehicle has also some features of novelty about it, such as ball-bearing axles, silver plated hubs, bevelled round glasses, and other details too numerous to be mentioned, which would readily commend themselves to coach-building connoisseurs.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DEC. 1, 1903.

THE VICEROY AND THE GULF.

"We are not now going to throw away this century of costly and triumphant enterprise. We shall not wipe out the most unselfish page in history." That is the text of all Lord Curzon's utterances in the Persian Gulf ports he has visited. And his Excellency has been able, besides impressing the local chiefs, to re-echo the warning uttered to foreign Powers by Lord Lansdowne last May. Replying to questions by our Governor-elect, Lord Lamington, and Lord Ellenborough, in the House of Peers, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declared that the policy of the British Government in the Gulf would be to protect and promote British trade in those waters; they would regard the establishment of a naval base or a fortified port in the Gulf by any other Power as a very grave menace to British interests, and the Government would certainly resist it with all the means at their disposal. Lord Curzon, in somewhat more temperate language, is now engaged explaining to the Chiefs what Lord Lansdowne meant. He is giving them clearly to understand that whatever their inclinations may be, the British Government must remain their over lords and protectors, and that they have no relations with other Powers. We were there, as he told the Chiefs at Shargah, before any other Power of modern times had shown its face in those waters. We found strife and created order. Our commerce and their security were threatened and called for protection. We saved them from extinction, opened those seas to the ships of all nations, and enabled their flags to fly in peace without seizing or holding their territory, and we mean to uphold their independence and maintain the supremacy of British influence. This sentiment has been repeated, though clothed in different words, at important centres at which his Excellency has touched, but at the same time he has warned the chiefs of the Oman coast that Government would not abstain from interference in their internal affairs unless they manage them with greater success. At Muscat he declared that although the British Government have never embroiled themselves in the internal strife which appeared to be an hereditary legacy in Oman, undoubtedly if it were to reach a point that seriously menaced the interests and imperilled the lives and property of British subjects lawfully trading upon the coast, Government would feel called upon to intervene for their protection.

That Lord Curzon is the first Viceroy to visit the Gulf Chiefs is not to our credit. The remarks of the Sultan of Muscat on the subject were not without a suggestion of reproach when he said that although it was now more than a century since his forefathers first entered into treaty relations with Great Britain, that an English Resident had represented the great Government in their territory, and the rulers of Oman had been on the terms of closest friendship with Great Britain, yet he, the Sultan, stood alone, among the Seyyids of Oman, in being able to welcome a Viceroy in person to Muscat and to express his feelings to him face to face. The Sultan of Muscat is probably the ruler least likely to cause us anxiety, and his Excellency dealt with him very courteously. It was to the Chiefs of the Pirate Coast that he spoke mostly plainly. He reminded them, repeating his words that they might not be misunderstood, that every one of the States known as the Trucial States had bound itself, not to enter into any agreement or correspondence with any other Power, not to admit the agent of any other Government, and not to part with any portion of its territories. These engagements, said his Excellency, "are binding on every one of you, and they are binding in their reciprocal effect upon the British Government. You have faithfully adhered to them," said Lord Curzon, "and so long as they are faithfully observed by the Chiefs there is no fear that any one else will be allowed to tamper with your rights and liberties." No naval base or fortified port in the Gulf for any other Power, not an inch of ground for a coaling-station; that was the meaning of his Excellency's warning if it meant anything at all. We should have been better pleased had he given utterance to the sentiment at Bunder Abbas. There was no one on the spot to whom it would have applied, but his Excellency might have told Bunder Abbas, for its information, what he had been saying at ports further south, when he bade Persia bear in mind that India is not a remote country busying itself at a great distance from its base, but the nearest neighbours of Persia along her entire eastern frontier, "firstly in the territories of Baluchistan, and next in those of the Afghan ruler, whose foreign relations are in our hands."

If it is a novel thing, observed his Excellency, it is no unnatural thing for the Viceroy of India to pay a visit to a Persian port. In an unofficial capacity Lord Curzon travelled the length and breadth of Persia, and though he now occupies a position of greater responsibility than ever he did before, he expresses himself with equal freedom. That being so we cannot but marvel at the attitude his Excellency has taken up in regard to the Press of this country in connection with the present tour. "There is not one of us" he said, "who does not feel a peculiar pleasure in touching upon Persian soil. For many centuries the British and Persian peoples have been connected together by the closest ties of friendship and esteem. Between India and Persia in particular there exist very intimate relations of politics, mutual interest, and trade. We hope that the friendship that has thus endured for so long may continue to grow, and that nothing may happen to disturb it. We entertain the warmest wishes for the integrity and welfare of his Majesty's dominions and for the health and long rule of their illustrious sovereign." And instead of encouraging and fostering this feeling by affording facilities for press representatives to accompany him, his Excellency set his face against taking the correspondent of a single Indian journal. The reports of the proceedings which we give are, therefore, official, carried down to Karachi by despatch boat, and wired thence. Letters from our own correspondents in the Gulf are now reaching us, and we publish the second of these communications to-day. The official messages are no doubt excellently written and they are handled with efficiency at Karachi. But they are official messages. They are not reports of accredited representatives of a free and independent journal, whose one aim is to give frank and impartial accounts of all important proceedings. Whatever the results of the tour of his Excellency may prove to be it must suffer in this respect that it has only been officially reported and that Press criticisms are based on those official communications, not on the independent records of skilled and impartial journalists.

SCIENTIFIC PEARL CULTURE.

PEARL merchants in this country will no doubt be interested in the experiments which have been conducted near Toulon by Professor Dubois, of Lyons, with a view to facilitating the possible culture of pearls by scientific means. The Professor, who recently read a paper on the subject before the Academie des Sciences, theorises as follows: The pearl is a disease of the shell due to the accretion of mother-o'-pearl under the action of a parasite, and this disease is communicable to other mollusca of the same genus. Acting upon these premises Professor Dubois has conveyed a number of pearl oysters from the shores of Tunis to Toulon, and under his observation they have thriven wonderfully. In their natural state the oysters on an average are said to produce one pearl amongst about 1,200 shells. The Professor, however, by inoculating his oysters with a serum obtained from the pearl blisters, states that he has been able to obtain one pearl in ten shells. If this be so, the production of pearls should be an easy matter, and the pearl of the future quite a drug in the market. But apparently the pearl merchants of the West are in no way excited. They state that such experiments have been made before, but that up to the present no one has been able to produce pearls of a size that would make them of any value. One of the old theories as to the formation of the pearl was that the gem had its origin in a grain of sand or other extraneous matter which found its way into the shell of the bivalve, and which the mollusc was unable to eject. The intruding substance was covered by the shell-fish with a layer of "nacre" as the basis of the pearl is called, and as time went on continued accretions of nacre were added and the pearl grew gradually in size. Mr. Albert F. Calvert, a gentleman who appears to possess considerable knowledge of the subject of pearl fishing, adheres to this view in spite of the alleged discovery of Professor Dubois. He states moreover that pearl farming has been frequently attempted, and that the Chinese have made great progress in the artificial production of pearls. Their method of bringing the desired result about is to insert some foreign substance into the shell of the oyster, and to replace the mollusc in the river or canal in which they found it. The mollusc to protect itself covers the intruding substance with nacre, and in due course the fisher comes along, and collects the resulting pearl. To the unscientific mind this method of cultivation seems to promise better results than that advocated by Professor Dubois, but it must be remembered that the results of that gentleman's labours are taken seriously by such biologists as have devoted time and attention to the study of the life history of the pearl-producing mollusc.

RUSSIAN PETROLEUM.

A SUGGESTION emanating from Russian Petroleum circles has been made that the Standard Oil Company should interest itself on a large scale in the Russian petroleum industry and bring about the formation of a Trust. The initiator of this suggestion or proposal, write Messrs. Scheffer and Drascher in their business Report, has entered with much detail into the subject, saying that in case the Standard Oil Company entertain the idea it would be of the greatest importance that they should come to an understanding with Nobel, Brothers and Co. and with the Caspian Black Sea Company. An agreement with Nobels is represented as easily to be managed, but that with the Rothschilds, the owners of the Caspian-Black Sea business, is described as more difficult, it being possible that the Rothschilds may be themselves resolved to acquire the supremacy in the petroleum trade. As the Russian Government would be certain to place obstacles in the way of a trust-formation, it is proposed that the Standard should enter the lists masked, and apply to Russian banking houses through German, English, or French banks, with the object of buying up shares in petroleum companies or purchasing oil districts. In the present depressed state of the trade small properties could be cheaply acquired, and the Standard Oil Company is advised to buy these concerns before entering into negotiations with Nobels and Rothschilds, as such negotiations would be thereby much facilitated. This proposal, which is made in a respectable trade newspaper, and must proceed from a leading member of the Baku oil industry, bears no date, and it is not easy to say off hand whether the writer is really in earnest in proposing that the Russian industry should become a branch of the Standard Oil Company, or whether by making public this proposal he is seeking to overthrow a scheme which is directly opposed to his own views.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

MR. N. M. GUZDAR, of Bombay, some months ago, forwarded through the local Government a well-reasoned appeal on the subject of the grievances of third-class railway passengers. The report of Mr. Robertson, the Railway Commissioner, and the Conferences of Railway Managers show that many of the points that Mr. Guzdar urges are already under consideration with a view to the comfort of the third class passenger being more nearly consulted than is the case at present. Overcrowding, and the absence of sanitary arrangements on the trains, and the want of proper waiting-room accommodation are among the main defects which are required to be remedied. Attention is also drawn to the need for improvement in the arrangements at the third-class booking offices, where there is usually much rush and confusion in consequence of the system followed in the issue of tickets. One particular local grievance has reference to the issue and renewal of third-class season tickets in regard to which it is stated that the staff of clerks employed is inadequate to cope with the work. The equipment and manning of goods-trains and the strength of the staff at the railway-stations are also matters to which Mr. Guzdar draws attention. As to the way in which some of the admitted grievances may be remedied he offers suggestions which are worthy of consideration. Especially is this the case in regard to the sanitary provision to be made for the third-class passenger, in regard to which he makes a proposal which seems preferable to that of Mr. Robertson. His representations are before the Railway Department, and will, no doubt, receive the consideration they merit.

THE P. and O. Co's. s. s. Peninsular with the outward mails of the 20th instant, left Aden at 9 a. m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Saturday next.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER, commanding the Bombay Army, accompanied by Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, Major C. M. Cartwright and Captain Lord George Murray, left last night from the Church Gate Station for Baroda by the Ahmedabad mail train. The departure was private. A salute of fifteen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery this morning to announce the departure of the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

REPORTS from Simla show that Lord Kitchener still continues to make satisfactory progress.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 7th November 1903, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1902 of 102,594 maunds and Rs. 55,833 in the earnings.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 17th October amounted to Rs. 1,464. Total earnings from 1st July to 17th October were Rs. 20,514.

IN the Desert Handicap at the Lucknow Races on Saturday, Captain Dunbar's Victory and Colonel Beaver's Zooraf, ridden by A. Hoyte and Bechan respectively, ran a dead heat, and in the run off the judge was again unable to separate them, and the stakes were divided.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 17th October amounted to Rs. 3,148, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 872. Total earnings from 1st July to 17th October were Rs. 37,143, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,872.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 17th October amounted to Rs. 13,733, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,19 . Total earnings from 1st July to 17th October were Rs. 1,36,831, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,781.

THE Byculla Club Ball will take place on Wednesday, the 10th February. There will be Ladies' Tiffins at 2 p. m. at the Club on Saturday the 13th, and on Saturday the 20th February, (Byculla Club Cup Day). Members wishing to secure a table for the Tiffins should send in their names and number of their guests to the honorary secretary, Mr. C. Boileau.

IF anything were needed to emphasise recent remarks regarding the shortage of British officers with Native regiments, it would be found in the Orders issued for the Rawalpindi manœuvres. One of the paragraphs is as follows:—"British regiments will be completed, if possible, to Cavalry 25 officers and Infantry to 26. Native regiments will proceed to the manœuvres with not less than nine British officers and, if possible, more will be allotted." If these are the conditions in time of peace, it can be readily understood how few would be the number of British officers with Native regiments after a war had been some time in progress, for there is no reserve to draw upon.

NOTHING made so deep an impression on M. Lepine the French Prefect, during his visit to England last summer, as the practical and efficient organisation of the London Salvage Corps. Barely a week after his return to Paris he presented a report to the Municipal Council, in which he strongly urged the establishment of a similar institution in Paris. This suggestion has now been accepted in theory, and a meeting of representatives of the principal insurance companies in Paris was held on Saturday last at the Prefecture with a view to bringing the matter to a practical issue. It is hardly to be expected that the insurance companies will support a salvage corps, as they do here, without State or municipal assistance, but at any rate the question has now been faced, and it is probable that M. Lepine will place one more valuable achievement to his credit in the establishment of a salvage service in the French metropolis.

THE following paragraph is taken from an American paper:—There was a wedding in Graceless Church. Lord Baldknob, of Kiltshire, England, married Miss Sally Panhandle, of East Pittsburg. The bridal party, including the attorneys for both sides, formed in the alcove promptly at 11-30. At 11-45 the real estate in the bride's name was transferred to his lordship. At 11-50 a million dollars in legal tender changed hands. At high noon all the railroad first mortgage bonds known to be in the bride's possession were handed over. A vote of thanks was then passed to his lordship for leaving the bride's father enough to live on comfortably until the next rise in Wallstreet, which is predicted for next spring. At 12-15 two bishops, four clergymen, two real estate lawyers, and a barrister, representing the plaintiff, pronounced the benediction. The groom will pass the next three weeks with his bride at his estates in England, after the roof has been repaired. After this, it is understood, they will separate and enter society.

THE BRITISH MILITIA IN THE PAST AND IN THE FUTURE.

[BY T. H. M. H.]

THE imminent development of the auxiliary forces under Mr. Arnold-Forster's regime promises to bring into especial prominence the Militia, the old constitutional force of the British realm. For some time there has been a growing consciousness among thoughtful men, both soldiers and civilians, in this country that the necessity for larger and more efficient land forces than seem obtainable under our present system has been gradually pointing to the Militia as the possible solution of this difficulty.

The conclusion indicated is no novel or startling one, writes T. H. M. H. in the "Pall Mall Gazette." It is as old, indeed older, than the Constitution of this country. And although I do not suggest here that we are on the eve of witnessing an abandonment of voluntary enlistment, it will be well for Englishmen to bear in mind that we already have in Great Britain a statutory form of compulsory service founded by our forefathers to serve their country in time of need. How this came about forms an interesting story and is closely associated with the dawn of our national existence.

Throughout the evolution of national defence the principle of each man's military duty, first of all to his tribe, and then to his state, has predominated, though occasionally distorted by the ambition of monarchs or obscured by periods of increased luxury and lethargy on the part of the people. But it has never been abandoned, and exists at the present day in the form of an obligation on the part of Britons to serve, at need, in the grand old constitutional force known as the Militia, by which so many of our most famous battles were won in the past, and which has never failed its country in any hour of national emergency.

The name of Militia has but a dubious significance for the "man in the street." The names of Regular and Volunteer convey a definite idea. But on the subject of the Militia he would find it difficult to tell you more than that it came out for an annual training; while the military authorities and the War Office have treated it as little better than a recruiting agency from which they could always draw a certain supply of officers and men for the regular army.

To learn, therefore, what the name really implies we must hark back to the brave days of old—into the mailed arrays of Crecy and Poitiers, past the time of the Norman advent to the Saxon power and the days of our first sturdy sires, who brooked no half-measures when it was a case of the national welfare. We shall then find it known as the General Levy of the people. And this name conveys its true significance to us at the present time.

It was in the reign of Alfred the Great that this General Levy, or Militia, was systematically organised as the land force of the Kingdom. Thus the great and wise King who first made us a naval Power was also the first to give us an army organisation when he made the Militia a national institution.

Every male between the ages of sixteen and sixty, fit for war, was compelled when called upon, to arm and equip himself at his own expense, and to join the Levy of his district against either foreign or domestic foes. The General Levy, or Militia, of those days, accordingly, had a double duty to fulfil, both civil as well as military. When foreign invasion threatened it was summoned to arms by the sheriff or some other officer of the Crown, for lieutenants of counties were not appointed until the reign of Edward VI. In the performance of civil duties it was known as the "posse comitatus," whose aid the sheriff was wont to invoke for the arrest of criminals or the suppression of riot.

By another curious liability it might be called upon to supply the Crown with carriages, carpenters, smiths, artificers, and victuals for military services. This ancient privilege of the Crown has, of course, long lapsed; but it is interesting to notice that the erection of Windsor Castle was due to the exercise of this prerogative by Edward III. Little is known about the military training of the General Levy, but officials were appointed to enforce the obligation to serve and provide arms. There were two annual inspections of arms called "Views of Armour," while writs were often issued by the King to array and summon before him all men liable to service, and to punish those who failed to appear. This doubtless was the origin of the annual Militia training of our time. With the Normans came the Feudal Levy, in which obligation to serve depended upon land tenure under the King or feudal lord. Thus while the General Levy probably supplied the greater part of the English infantry, the Feudal Levy represented that ponderous array of mail clad cavalry which provided the heavy shock tactics of the Middle Ages. Those who held land upon condition of knight service, as it was called, were bound to attend the King at their own expense, mounted and armed with their retainers, for forty days every year.

Freedom from this obligation, however, was to be obtained at a price. As early as the year 1159 entries are found in the Exchequer records enumerating the infliction of fines for exemption from this service. These fines went by the name of scutage, or shield money and were still in force up to the time of the commonwealth when they were discontinued as was also the old Feudal Levy. Both were finally abolished at the Restoration in 1660. But the General Levy remained with unimpaired force as a part of the Constitution. At an early stage in our history it was seen to be needless to call out at one time all men who were liable to military service. Accordingly, the payment of "scutage" for exemption therefrom became a convenient tax for the support of those who took the field. In the case of the General Levy a contingent was provided by each county, and those not called upon to take arms had to supply weapons and victuals for those who served in person. Until quite recently, this ancient practice was still in operation, and each county was under a liability to pay a portion of the expenses of its Militia. This fact is interesting inasmuch as it serves to show the Militia to be lineally descended from the General Levy—the original army of England.

The martial records of this our oldest national force have ever held a foremost place in our war-worn annals. Ever since the days of the third Edward it has constantly supplied men to the regular army, and has never hesitated to take a large share in England's warfare, wherever it might be. Thousands of Militiamen fought in the Peninsula and stood up to Napoleon on the desperate day of Waterloo. They gave their lives at Alma, Inkerman, Balaclava, and in the trenches before Sebastopol, while their battalions held the home and Mediterranean stations, as they did again during the South African campaign.

Upwards of 30,000 of the old force fought in South Africa, and although they have been subjected to almost studied neglect and disregard, their patient cheerfulness under every hardship and devoted courage before the enemy won the unbounded praise and admiration of generals like Paget and Hunter who commanded them. Whether in battle or garrison, at home or abroad, during the late struggle they won golden opinions for efficiency and smartness, proving their high value to the Empire at a time when invasion was openly threatened and a large increase of our forces might have become a stern and immediate necessity.

Such is the Militia of Great Britain, and none can boast a prouder record. The financial burden of our land forces is already a heavy one. If it should ever be decided that our Imperial responsibilities have outstripped our ability to provide for their adequate defence under a highly paid voluntary system, it may be deemed expedient to revive once more the old General Levy of the people. If so, there can surely be little fear that our acceptance of its obligations will be any less spirited or less patriotic than that of our sturdy sires in the brave days of old.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FAR EAST CRISIS.

Dowager Empress Leaving Peking.

A PICKED MANCHU ESCORT.

RUSSIA BUYING WARSHIPS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

General Wogack is returning to St. Petersburg on Tuesday, via Port Arthur, after handing over his duties as Russian Agent to his successor Captain Agardnikoff.

Enshon, the Manchu Governor of Soochow, has been ordered to send a picked force of Manchu troops to Peking to assist in escorting the Empress Dowager on her intended westward journey.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that Russia is negotiating for the purchase of two battleships which Chili had built in England. It is suggested that Russia wishes to prevent Japan acquiring these vessels. Moreover Russia herself is about to spend a large sum on new ships.

CABINET MEETINGS.

Rumours of Dissolution

The fact that the Cabinet met both on Friday and Saturday has occasioned a crop of rumours including reports about a dissolution. It is, however, declared that the Cabinet was only engaged on business usual at this period of the recess.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Legislators' Visit to Paris.

PROFUSE HOSPITALITY.

Most of the British Parliamentary visitors in Paris return home to-day, after a most successful visit marked by profuse and cordial hospitality.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Application for Revision.

DISCOVERY OF FORGERIES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

The Dreyfus case has entered on a fresh phase, Major Dreyfus having formally applied to the Ministry of Justice on the 26th instant for a revision of sentence.

The Minister of War has made a personal examination of the dossier, and it is reported he has discovered serious forgeries and the abstraction of important documents to have been made by the Ministry of War in 1897 and 1898. This has decided the Minister of Justice to appoint a commission to revise the case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

LUCKNOW, November 30.—The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" wires :—Reports from Paris state that the rehabilitation of M. Dreyfus is imminent. Prolonged meetings of the Cabinet have been held, and the rumour is that a dissolution is at hand.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

THE TSARITSA'S HEALTH.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

The Tsaritsa is better and free from pain.

THE TURKISH ARMY.

Infantry Service Extended.

The Porte has ordered the service of the Turkish Infantry to be prolonged from six to nine years so as to increase the effective strength probably by 25,000 men.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

Further Racial Outbreaks.

The Anti-Austrian demonstrations continue throughout Italy and the authorities continue their repressive measures.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

India and the Zollverein.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT'S VIEWS.

Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, in an article in the "Empire Review," commends Mr. Chamberlain's proposals from an Indian standpoint, and suggests that India might be helped in the matter of tea, coffee, rice, wheat, and indigo, while the manipulation of the tariff in the direction proposed by Mr. Chamberlain might greatly benefit the trade with England in cotton, iron, steel, and salt, and thus both England and India would gain.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 30.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, with English Mails of the 20th instant, left here for Bombay at 9 a.m. to-day, and the steamer Himalaya left for Australia at 8 a.m, to-day.

RUSSO-POLAND SITUATION.

A REVOLT THREATENED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

LUCKNOW, November 30.—The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" wires :—The political situation in Russo-Poland is serious. The Socialists are rampant throughout the whole country and a revolt is threatening. Domiciliary visits have been ordered by the head of the Secret Police.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

Three hundred and twenty sat down to St. Andrew's Dinner at the Town Hall to-night. Two Pipers of the Royal Scots furnished pipe music, and the Viceroy's band was also present Speeches were of the usual order, but generally briefer than in previous years, and greatest cordiality prevailed.

SIR EDWARD LAW.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

Sir Edward Law is paying a short visit to the Central Provinces on his way from Bombay to Calcutta.

THE THIBET EXPEDITION.

Section D of the British Field Hospital has been ordered to mobilise immediately for service with the troops in Sikkim. This would seem to indicate that more British troops than have already been warned will accompany the Mission.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant F. Sutton, No 100 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been appointed to No. 1, Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, and warned to embark for India.

Major H. Carr and Lieutenant W. C. Beatty, Royal Army Medical Corps, have been nominated for service in the Bombay Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Birrell and Captain MacDougall, tour expired, and embarked for India on the 28th November.

Major W. H Bowes, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Nagpore District, and Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Mhow District, has been permitted to revert to regimental duty.

FRENCH COMEDY IN BOMBAY.

A SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE.

THE Novelty Theatre last evening presented quite a novel spectacle. The stage was occupied by a groupe of artistes who spoke in French throughout the evening ; and the auditorium was filled with an assembly that was mainly continental rather than English. But M. Gaspard and Mlle. Neva may count upon a complete and signal success. Seldom has a more enjoyable performance been given in Bombay, and seldom has a more enthusiastic audience assembled in this city than was present last evening. The entertainment commenced with a varied turn by Mlle. Renee Flore from the Alcazar D'Ete. She is no less a charming singer than a graceful danceuse, and her success was assured from the moment she appeared on the stage. Her singing is witty and bright, and her business thoroughly captivating. She had such a "hand" as has seldom been heard in the theatre when she left the stage for the last time. The main turn of the evening was, of course, the appearance of M. Gaspard and Mlle. Neva. These two artistes enjoyed remarkable success. Mlle. Neva's style of humour is of quite a new order. She is a charming vocalist. M. Gaspard's humour is of the broad variety, but is none the less enjoyable on that account. With these two artistes together before the house a delightful half hour was spent, and the audience were loth to let them depart. The entertainment concluded with a little comedieta in which Mlle. Flore sustained the role of a chic little widow, and M. Gaspard the character of the love-sick servant. The piece is entitled "The Lover in Disguise," the servant, by a "quick change," being transformed to the handsome lover. The whole entertainment passed off with the utmost success, and doubtless during the remainder of their stay in this city the troupe will appear before crowded houses.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

HYDERABAD COTTON.

The first forecast of the cotton crop of 1903-04 in the Nizam's Territory (by the Revenue Secretary to his Highness' Government) reads :—

For the first time an attempt has been made this year to obtain statistics of area sown with cotton in jagir and other non-divani ilaqas. The figures received are however not yet complete.

The total area sown with cotton this season is returned at 2,496,529 acres, which is 6·5 per cent more than the revised area of the previous year, namely, 2,345,232 acres. The details of divani and non-divani areas are as under :

	Divani area	Non-divani area	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres
1902-03 :	2,114,099	231,163	2,345,262
1903-01 :	2,175,871	320,658	2,496,529
Increase .	61,772	89,495	151,267
Percentage of increase.	3	39	6·5

The outturn of the current year is estimated at only 63 per cent of the normal, as against 81 per cent last year, or a decrease of 18 per cent. This result is due to the excessive rain which injured the crop over the greater part of the country. Cotton in these dominions is mainly a kharif crop, the area sown with kharif cotton in 1903-04 (1313 Fasli) being 1,911,905 acres while the rabi crop is confined to 584,564, chiefly in Raichur (220,376 acres) and Lingsugur (283,845 acres). The rains injured the kharif sowings in consequence of which the Aurangabad divison returning the largest area of 1,455,115 acres is expected to yield an outturn of only 59 per cent of the normal as against 87 per cent in the year previous. On the other hand the rabi cotton districts of Raichur and Lingsugur lead with 85 and 94 per cent of the normal.

In the Aurangabad division, the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani and Nander show decreases in the area sown of 64,116, 124,299, and 20,193 acres respectively, for which no reasons have been assigned. On the other hand the area in the Bir district has more than doubled, having risen from 150,833 acres in 1902-03 to 323,580 acres in the current year; and this is the only district of the division which shows a slightly better outturn than the year previous.

The only other district in the Mahratwara which shows a phenomenal increase is Usmanabad in which the area has increased from 42,037 in the previous year to 142,147 acres during the current year and the percentage of outturn on the normal from 12 to 40. The prospects of this district in the early part of last year were very unsatisfactory the rains having held off wherefore the area and outturn both fell off very considerably. During the current year prospects are better, the area has more than trebled itself, and the outturn is expected to be about four times as good as last year.

Taking the total area of the Mahratwara, comprising the Aurangabad and Gulbarga divisions and the Bidar district, it is seen to have increased from 2,200,390 acres to 2,335,039 acres, that is by 134,649 acres or by 6 per cent.

The remaining districts comprising the Telingana division account for only 6·5 per cent of the total area under cotton and do not call for any special remarks.

THE PERSIAN GULF TOUR.

THE VICEROY AT MUSCAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Residency of Muscat has just been the scene of an event unique in its history. This was the meeting of the Viceroy of India with the representatives of the Banians and other natives of Sind, Bombay, and Kathiawar, who have made their home on the Muscat coast.

These Banians conduct the bulk of the local trade of Muscat. One may see them, of an evening, sitting in front of their places of business in the narrow winding passages which do duty for streets in Muscat They dispose of the piece-goods, grain, and general stores imported from Bombay, and are concerned with the date trade by which the people of Muscat largely live. They are mostly Hindus and comprise a compact and well-to-do community numbering some thirteen hundred individuals. One may watch them any working day in the business quarter of Bombay city.

They came before the Viceroy with a temperately worded address, enclosed in a tastefully designed and elaborately worked silver casket of local manufacture, which represented an Arab with his camel under one of the date trees of the Muscat coast. They reminded their visitor that they were inhabitants of the land he ruled, and went on to point out to him the importance of the trade they conducted, and the difficulties under which they laboured. These difficulties are of a kind to which the ears of Indian Viceroys have long grown unaccustomed. One might imagine, as one listened, that the story was being told to some Clive or Warren Hastings in the far off past. They complained of danger to their lives and property in the outlying ports, owing to constant fighting amongst the tribesmen of the interior. They lamented the difficulty of carrying on their business with a depreciated silver dollar, constantly fluctuating in value, as the medium of exchange. They appealed for sympathy and support as British subjects conducting almost the entire internal commerce of a State in which the preponderating influence of Great Britain is no shadowy or remote force but a lively reality.

The case is an extraordinary one. So lately as eight years ago the Bedouins of the interior broke into Muscat, looted the bazaar containing the property of the Indian traders, and bombarded the Sultan's palace from one of his own forts across the harbour. The British Consulate closed its gates and the actual casualty list of its little guard of Bombay sepoys was exactly one man wounded by a stray bullet probably intended for somebody else This was while the bazaar was being looted and the Sultan bombarded. A British Cunboat was in the harbour but was not permitted to intervene, though the Sultan is the ally of Great Britain and would never have come to his throne but for the assistance given to his family by Great Britain. After the affair was over the British Government came to the conclusion that it could not be allowed to happen again in Muscat or Muttra, but in the outlying ports things have remained as before. One of the duties of the British Resident of late years has been to give passages to Muscat to Indian traders at outlying stations along the coast when their lives have been endangered by fighting amongst the local tribesmen.

The position has been not only undignified for the representative of Great Britain. It has also been unnecessary. Along the entire coast where such incidents have happened British gunboats have long been kept up for the suppression of the slave trade. These gunboats are amply sufficient to maintain order. Their being allowed to do so would actually assist them in the humane, if quixotic, pursuit, for which their blue jackets and officers are made to undergo the awful summers of the Gulf. For the tribesmen who give trouble are also interested in the slave traffic. Non-intervention is an excellent policy in reason, but it has been pushed, in this instance, to the ridiculous.

A change is now to be made. Lord Curzon announced definitely to the Banians that, while Great Britain has no concern with the quarrels of the tribesmen of the interior, she is prepared to intervene in all cases where such quarrels threaten the lives or interests of British Indians trading peaceably upon the coast. He added, what is a well-known fact, that such intervention would be supported by no one more warmly than by our ally the Sultan of Muscat. The question of the currency is also to be considered in case anything can be done to remove this serious obstruction to British trade.

At present the currency of the country consists of the Maria Theresa dollars of the nominal value of two rupees each, but fluctuating constantly, and now worth only about one rupee and two annas. There are also Muscat pice, the contract for issuing which has been given to certain native traders. These pice which are minted in large quantity in Europe are nominally worth a quarter of an anna each, but Muscat has been flooded with them to such an extent that they are now worth little more than a third of this sum. Indian rupees and pice also circulate in Muscat but there are not enough of them to go round. Labour has, therefore, to be paid in the depreciated dollars and pice and everybody suffers.

The interests concerned may not be very large relatively. They are nevertheless considerable. The value of the trade of Muscat is still something like half a million sterling annually. The principal export of the country is dates. Some pearls are also obtained. The imports are mostly manufactures and food grains.

In the evening, after the address, the city was illuminated, the local British and Indian community selecting this method of celebrating the occasion. High up, the battlements and loop holes of the forts were outlined in flickering points of flame against the night. A portrait of the King-Emperor shone out from the topmost turret. The British Consulate sparkled with lanterns, and the shore was picked out with lights. The fleet lying in the harbour responded effectively. Ten thousand electric lights showed up the masts and hulks of the vessels. Reflections danced in a million sparkles on the dark waters of the harbour. Phosphorescent flashes fro the waves added to the wierdness of the effect.

The Viceroy and Lady Curzon were entertained that night on board the Hardinge. The view their guests looked out upon was worthy of the traditions of a port into which Sinbad the Sailor must have one time steered his craft.

CRICKET.

THE Past and Present Aligarh College Cricket Team which will visit Bombay at Christmas in connection with the matches arranged by the Indian Cricket Team for England will consist of the following players :—Old Boys : Messrs. Ahsanul-Hak, S. Ali Husan, Shamkat Ali, Abdul Murghui, Abdul Razzak, Mohamed Manzoor, Masood Ahmed, Khurshed Bey, Mahomed Ali. College boys:—Said Mahamed Khan, Shafkat Hussain, Abid Hoosain Khan, Mahamed Akram, Ali Raza, Abdul Kahin, and Mohamed Husan. The team will arrive in Bombay on the 21st December, and as previously announced will play the Hindus, Parsees, and an eleven got together by Mr. A. H. S. Aston which will include the two Ceylonese players Messrs. D. de Saram and T. Kelaat. The Ceylonese players will be included in the Aligarh team against the Hindus, who besides the best known local cricketers will probably have the assistance of Buchi Babu, S. V. Chetty, Subrayalu, and. T. Narayana from Madras, Shivlal from Rajkot, Shama Charan from Bharatpur, and Nanak Ram from Patiala.

The Committee of the Islam Gymkhana have placed their ground at Kennedy Sea Face together with all the cricket gear of the club at the disposal of the Aligarh College Past and Present team for practice. The Committee of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana have also made arrangements to place a practice net on their ground for the use of four or five of the Aligarh players.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

SOCCER PROGRESS.

INTER-UNIVERSITY SPORT.

IN THE HUNTING FIELD.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

Now that the weather has apparently become a little more settled, football grounds have had a chance of recovering somewhat from the heavy rains. Unfortunately a big percentage of the games, both Rugby and "Soccer," decided this season have been played under anything but pleasant conditions, but providing the weather remains fine, Saturday's matches should be decided under much better conditions. Although all the clubs connected with the First Division of the Association League are engaged in the battle for points tomorrow, only four of the eighteen clubs in the Second Division and ten Southern League clubs have League engagements. The two surprising defeats of Sheffield United, who up to a fortnight ago were having matters all their own way, have caused the table to undergo several changes. The United have yielded pride of place to their neighbours, Sheffield Wednesday. The latter, however, only lead by a single point, and as the United have a game in hand, their position is practically as good. Unless more surprises are forthcoming as the result of tomorrow's games both the Sheffield clubs should place victories to their credit. The Wednesday have possibly the most difficult task inasmuch as they have to go away. They visit Stoke, whose fixture with Notts Forest last week had to be cancelled owing to the fog. Stoke are not a great team this season, although they are capable of good things. On the other hand the Sheffielders must be regarded as quite one of the best combinations in the League, and with the advantage of playing at home it is difficult to see how they can fail to win. The same can be said about Sheffield United, who are at home to Liverpool, and are so much superior on form that victory should be theirs. However, after Middlesbrough's success last week, anything may happen. Of course a team cannot be expected to go on winning matches, and Aston Villa's victory over the Sheffielders a fortnight ago did not come as such a surprise as the United's failures against Middlesbrough, for the "Villians" are just the side to create a surprise. But for all that the United are hardly likely to go down before Liverpool.

Everton v. Sunderland is a game that is bound to prove a big attraction. The Wearsiders' record is not so good as it ought to be. They have lost four games out of eleven and won six. Everton have done exactly the same, so that on this showing there is nothing between them. The latter will be favoured, inasmuch as they are at home, but they are sure to find their opponents hard to beat, and a drawn game is the probable issue. Aston Villa are playing on their own ground against the Wolverhampton Wanderers. The "Wolves" have done very well so far, for they have won six out of ten games. On recent form, however, Aston are the better side. Last week the "Villians" gained a pretty easy victory over Newcastle United, while the previous Saturday, the United whacked the "Wolves" in pretty decisive fashion. On this showing, therefore, Aston Villa should win, but the latter are an in-and-out kind of team, and having won two games off the reel, and against such teams as Sheffield United and Newcastle United may think it about time they lost a match. Newcastle United receive a visit from Middlesbrough, the conquerors of Sheffield United last week. After that performance it is rather difficult to know what to make of Middlesbrough. To date they have been out ten times and have been successful on four occasions while Newcastle have won six games out of eleven. Three weeks ago Sheffield United went to Newcastle and gained a narrow victory over Newcastle United by a single goal. If then the Newcastle club go down before the Sheffielders and the latter go down before Middlesbrough what will the last-named team do with Newcastle United? It is very difficult to say. Newcastle will be at home and this may be just sufficient to give them the advantage. Neither of the Nottingham teams appear to have much of a chance of getting to the top of the table. Tomorrow Notts County receive a visit from Bury while the "Foresters" try conclusion with Derby County at Derby. At the present moment Woolwich Arsenal are at the head of affairs in the Second Division, though their nearest opponents, Preston North End, have a game in hand. The North Enders are engaged to-morrow when Woolwich are not so that these two clubs will then be all square so far as the number of games played is concerned. Preston who are at home have Bristol City as their opponents and if they can win they will again go to the head of affairs. A draw will place them on an equal footing with the Arsenal although, of course, the latter's goal average is a long way better than that of any of their opponents. One of the most important of the Southern League games to be decided to-morrow is that between Reading and Millwall on the ground of the former club. Reading are at the head of affairs with fifteen points to their credit while Millwall have played one game less and are two points behind the leaders. It should provide a capital struggle, and with the advantage of playing at home Reading may just win. Southampton visit the Bristol Rovers.

If the match between Blackheath and London Scottish at Richmond could be taken as typical of the sort of game usually played before London crowds, there would be no necessity to seek in the counter-attractions of the dimioishing "gates." Fortunately, such games are rare, for after the first twenty minutes it was a mere "rough-and-tumble" encounter, quite unworthy of the clubs. During the first twenty minutes both sides played football. The Scottish held the upper hand during this period their forwards being very clever with their feet, while all the backs did well. From this point onwards, however, the game degenerated. Blackheath were responsible for the change. Finding that they were being beaten by a clever pack, they adopted "win-at-any-price" tactics, and were repeatedly penalised for off-side play of the obstructive kind. Far too much feeling was shown, and the game, instead of being merely hard, became decidedly rough. Injuries and stoppages were frequent. It was a poor game, almost devoid of good football. Indeed its only redeeming feature was the fine work of Gamlin at back. He was the chief factor in the Blackheath victory, which, if decisive on score, did not determine the relative abilities of the two sides as exponents of Rugby football. Some of the other matches produced surprises. Of these the chief was the victory of the London Irish over Richmond by a penalty goal and three tries to a goal. London Irish had the assistance of O'Brien and McEvedy, perhaps the best wing in England, and it was these players who won their game by availing themselves of the opportunities afforded by the superiority of the Irishmen forwards. The other surprises were in the County Championship games, Durham, after escaping defeat and holding pride of place for two seasons, going down before Yorkshire by one goal three tries to one goal two tries. The fine work of the Yorkshire forwards and halves was responsible for the defeat of the champions. Yorkshire's victory is specially gratifying, because no county has had such a tremendous struggle against desperate odds to keep the Rugby Union game alive within its bounds. Lancashire defeated Cheshire by 11 points to 0. This, too, was something of a surprise. Following, as it does, upon Cheshire's easy victory over Northumberland—a fine side—it is clear that the North will put a strong team in the field at Newcastle. Devon just got home against Gloucester after a hard game by a dropped goal and a try to a penalty goal, a result that fairly reflects the slight superiority of the Devonians behind.

The question of how long Oxford and Cambridge men should be entitled to compete in Inter-University fray has ever been a vexed one. Circumstances led to its being particularly raised in 1887, again in 1900, while it has been the cause of much wordy warfare ever since. It is remarkable that neither University has ever seriously gone into the matter before this term, although numerous mild ructions have been brought about by one University or the other including fifth-year men in the representative teams, crews, etc., Recently, however, the Oxford Blues' joint committee discussed the whole question fully. All the university governing bodies of sport were represented and it was resolved to ask Cambridge to consent to a uniform four-years limit from the date of matriculation, six weeks statutory residence to be essential for qualification in the fourth, or any one year. It is instructive that the O.U.B.C. representatives were the only ones to dissent to the four years' limit cause. The athletic, football and other clubs were unanimously in its favour and it is hoped Cambridge will agree to the suggestion in the best interests of sport. For the present conditions are anomalous and most unfair. It is neither just nor right that Old Blues and others of five years standing should be entitled to compete in the various contests whether they are in residence or not. A career of merit should be open to all alike which is hardly the case under existing qualification rules. There is no limit in the case of oarsmen. Any Oxonian or Cantab could row for twenty years at Putney if such were possible. Frequently moreover Old Blues are fetched up to compete who have to all intents and purposes finished their careers at the universities. This is not only unsportsmanlike but distinctly hard luck upon men who would otherwise get their colours. It is urged by the boating fraternity that it is better to row fifth-year men and have a strong crew than to rely upon oarsmen in residence and only have a moderate one. Such an "argumentum ad crumenam is plausible enough ; but they forget that this is hardly the spirit in which inter-University sport was incepted. The idea was to pit representative Oxford and Cambridge crews teams etc. against one another as a test of respective strength year by year. But only local talent so to speak was meant to be employed. It was never meant that the representative combinations were to consist of past and present Oxonians and Cantabs. Let the suggested reforms come into force and we shall get a real test of whether Oxford or Cambridge is the better at rowing cricket football etc., in any one year. The unanimity of idea as regards the expediency of enforcing some hard-and-fast limit rule is surprising both at Oxford and Cambridge. It is felt that if the O.U.B.C. and the C.U.B.C. chose to dissent and work upon the old lines they must be left severely alone for the future. Rowing men can no longer look down from a great height upon kindred sportsmen. The old business of panem et circenses —never mind about anything else so long as we have the Boat-race, no longer obtains. Athletics, cricket, football, and other sports and pastimes have now attained equal importance at the Universities. This being so, the almost general wish is that Cambridge will agree to the suggestion of the Oxford Blues committee. A better opportunity of putting university sport on a proper footing is hardly likely to occur again.

Although it did not fail to contribute its quota of rain, the past week was marked by rather more settled whether than had been enjoyed for some time previously. This was satisfactory to hunting people and the country now rides a little less deep. But hounds can still run clean away from horses whenever scent happens to serve well. The country is yet exceptionally blind, and the ditches are choked with sodden leaves. A few nights of frost would improve matters considerably in this direction. Many masters of hounds find it necessary at the beginning of each hunting season to issue words of warning to the followers of their packs, either in the form of a circular-letter or by means of a speech on the first suitable occasion. Usually the M. F. H. contents himself with asking those who hunt with him to avoid all unnecessary damage to crops and fences, but Mr. F. V. Forster who has held the mastership of the South Staffordshire Hounds since 1888 (for eleven seasons conjointly with his brother Sir Charles Forster) has addressed a much more comprehensive appeal to South Staffordshire sportsmen. Last year Mr. Forster received many complaints about the damage done by servants, so now he specially requests all members to order their second-horse men and grooms to keep to the roads, and also to shut all gates that they may find have been left open by the hunt. But what Mr. Forster wishes particularly to impress upon the members and the advice cannot be spread too widely among the followers of hounds—is that there should be no hollooing. It is just as easy as he truly remarks to ride up and tell either the master or one of the hunt servants when a fox is viewed, as it is to holloa away excitedly, thus getting hounds' heads up at a critical moment, and perhaps cause them to change on to a fresh fox. Again, at a check, if the riders keep perfectly still, the huntsman will have a far better chance of hitting off the line then if three or four score of horse-men with steaming horses move among the hounds. Further, comments Mr. Forster, nobody ought to ride nearer than twenty to thirty yards behind the huntsman. These warning words should not fall on fallow ground, for no hunt can be conducted satisfactorily without such advice as Mr. Foster has given is carried out. Regular hunting has started this week in the Blackmore, Vale and the Vale of White Horse those beautiful stretches of pasture where some of the finest sport in the Kingdom can be enjoyed. The heavy rains have not conduced to anything like brilliant sport during the cubbing season, but hounds did useful work on the whole and occasionally were able to run at a great pace in the open. For instance three days (September 25 and 29 and October 2) with Earl Bathurst's pack were exceptionally good. Foxes had absolutely no chance with hounds who killed six brace on those three occasions. The Western Hounds opened the season on Tuesday after some satisfactory cubbing, and it is interesting to note that this pack hunt the most westerly country in England, their territory occupying the extreme corner of Cornwall, and being surrounded by the sea on all sides save the east where it adjoins the Four Barrow territory. Mr. T. R. Bolitho one of the joint-master of the Western Hounds, may be ranked among the veteran M.F.H.'s, for he has been officially connected with the hunt since 1864.

THE S.S. "CITY OF OXFORD."

THE s.s. City of Oxford which is expected to arrive in Bombay about the 7th instant brings the following passengers from Liverpool for Bombay and Karachi:—For Bombay : Mrs. Moore, two children and ayah ; Miss F. Tombleson ; Miss G. Green ; Miss Greenwood ; Miss A. M. Clark ; Mrs. Douglas and two Misses Douglas ; Mr. and Mrs Jas. Grant ; Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Fry and child ; Mr. Fry ; Mrs. Ogilvie ; Mr. Jas. Jamieson ; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Codding ; Miss E. Carpenter ; Miss Leonard ; Mrs. R. R. Lee ; Mrs. Lees, nurse and infant ; Mr. W. T. Somers ; Mr. F. C. Draper ; Major G. P. Lenox-Conyngham. For Karachi : Mrs. Ramsay ; Mrs. and Miss Sartorius ; Mr. Thorpe ; Colonel Stevenson ; Miss Plumb ; Mr. Hamilton Brown.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT ISLANDA.

THE hired transport Islanda, Captain J. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Berbera which port she left on the 22nd November. She brought the following details :—Captain Gibb, I. M. S. ; Lieutant Power, R. A. M. C. ; Sub-conductor J. Morris ; Assistant-Surgeon H. R. Byrne, two men (British) rank and file, 33 details and followers, and 84 invalids. They were landed at the Prince's Dock.

To those who collect instances of tyranny on the part of trade unions says the "Pall Mall" we commend a case at Leicester which is cited in the current number of the "Boot and Shoe Trades Journal." It mentions "a clicker working at the largest factory" in Leicester, who had been earning and receiving 2s. a week more than the usual weekly wage. "This was considered and debated upon by the Union officials, who promptly fined the member 7s. 6d. for being clever enough to earn 2s. more than the Union permits." This (is the laconic comment) in the twentieth century!

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at an adjourned sitting of the court yesterday.

COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY NOTES.

Hassenbux Khudabux, Rahimbux Chottay, and Tolram Tirkaram were charged with performing part of the process of counterfeiting currency notes, abetting each other in commission of the offences, and attempt at cheating. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. R. S. Pandit for the third accused.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury, read the sections of the Indian Penal Code bearing upon the charges, remarking that the charges, when put together, amounted to tampering with the currency of the kingdom. The facts, out of which the prosecution arose, were that the accused were first heard of at Jaipur. It was not known how long they were there, but they came into prominence in the month of June last. There they met one Gopal Krishna, and they confided to him the fact that they possessed the power of duplicating currency notes, and asked him to introduce them to a sowcar who could cash the duplicate notes of their process. The selection the accused had made proved unfortunate ; for Gopal, to whom they had confided their secret, went straight to General Hari Singh, Superintendent of the Thuggi Department of the Jaipur State, and related to him what had been told him by the accused. That officer advised Gopal to fall in with the accused in their venture, and proposed to lay a trap for the arrest of the accused by introducing to them one Bridhichand Sett, a sowar of Jaipur. The latter was introduced to the accused as the most eligible person to take possession of all notes duplicated by the accused, and to pass them to the trade generally. The accused were satisfied with the arrangement, and they showed to Gopal and the Sett the process of duplicating currency notes. Gopal, in his turn, communicated every step the accused took to General Hari Singh, who in the meantime was in communication with the Government of India, with a view to Inquiries being made into the matter. The result was that Mr. Kirkham was deputed by the Government of India to make enquiries. Before Mr. Kirkham reached Jaipur, however something had happened to rouse the suspicion of the accused, and the result was that they left the boundary of the State and went to a place called Phulnera. The accused, however, kept up communication from there with Gopal ; and the most mysterious letters were written by the third accused on behalf of them all. From Phulnera the accused moved on, and subsequently came down to Bombay. From here, too, the accused kept up a correspondence with Gopal, and from time to time asked him to come to Bombay and join them. The contents of those letters were also communicated by Gopal to the Jaipur authorities. It was finally resolved that Gopal, Bridichand Sett, his son Chandumal, and Mr. Kirkham should proceed to Bombay. They arrived in Bombay in the month of September last, and Gopal placed himself in communication with the accused. The first thing they did was to secure some place to commence their operations in, and a room was engaged at No. 28, Frere Road. Here Bridichand Sett and his son saw the accused, and as Chandamul had not seen anything of the process, he asked the accused to satisfy him. Accordingly a meeting was arranged; and in that room, in the presence of Bridichand Sett and his son, the accused produced their own ten rupee note, and in a short time after operating on it, they produced a duplicate ten rupee note, exactly corresponding with the one operated upon and which the accused had obtained from the Currency Office. Mr. Kirkpatrick, in showing the two notes to the jury, pointed out that the notes were not duplicates, but that the last figure in one of the notes had been so skilfully altered by the accused as to give it the appearance of a duplicate note bearing the same number. The notes were given to the Sett and a second meeting was arranged, when it was resolved to operate on notes of a larger value. When the day came they all met in the room ; the machine with which the process was to be performed was brought in, and five notes of Rs. 1,000 each were produced by Chandumall and handed over to the accused. The notes were put into the machine, but they had not got far in the operation, when the room was raided by the police, stationed by Mr. Kirkham outside, and the accused were arrested with all the articles in the room.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

The first witness was under examination when the court adjourned until this morning.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 21st November:—C. W. Lamb, saddler and harness maker, of Moss Bank, Upper Mall road, Moulmain, British Burma, for an improved light weight harness saddle. Leonard Schade van Westrum, merchant, a subject of the Queen of Netherlands, of 90, Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin, for a new sprinkling medium for roads. Leonard Schader van Westrum, merchant, a subject of the Queen of Netherlands, of 90, Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin for means for preventing dust explosions. Leonard Schade van Westrum, merchant, a subject of the Queen of Netherlands, of 90, Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin, for a method of preventing the production of dust and of maintaining the surfaces of roads, permanent-ways, court-yards open or closed spaces, and such like. Leonard Schade van Westrum engineer of 90, Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin, at present residing at the Coburg Hotel Carlos Place, Grosvenor square London for an improved method of road making. Thomas Walter Barber engineer of 5 Palmer street, Westminster, London for improvements in tubes for boilers condensers and the like. Bernard Crossley mechanical engineer of 444 Colne road Burnley England for improved means for securing a continuous supply of weft in looms. William Henry Wyers clerk of No 7 Thorngrove road Upton park Essex for improvements in preserving yeast and in apparatus therefor. William John Cummings machinist Herbert George Cummings cooper both of 1333 Richards street Vancouver Robert Chamberlain mariner of Room 3 Fairfield block Granville street Vancouver and Nelson Seymour Loughead bookkeeper of Port Moody British Columbia for means for passing a line under the hull of a submerged vessel. William Mcgregor Smith gentleman 25 Earls Court square, London for improvements in or relating to machinery for scutching or decorticating fibrous stems such as ramee hemp, jute or the like. Frank Hinman Pierpont engineer, Horley Surrey, for improvements in and relating to machines for the manufacture of glass bottles and other vessels. Gilbet William Sutton civil engineer of Crofton lodge Stevenage Hertfordshire for improvement in cultivators for tea and other lands. Gilbert William Sutton civil engineer of Crofton lodge Stevenage, Hertfordshire, and John Herbert Hieron Rolfe, engineer of Calcutta for improvements in tubes and racks for fermenting tea leaf. Leonard Charles D'Orez mechanic of No. 44 Chandernagore road, Howrah British India for a machine for decorticating agave (aloe) and plantain fibre. Howard Edward Alcock Wakefield a member of the Punjab Provincial Civil Service Sirhind Club Umballa for improvements in the manufacture of traces for fishing tackle. The under-mentioned design has been registered under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act 1888 in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras Bombay and Burma, Messrs. Kahn and Kahn merchants trading at No. 10 Medlows street Fort Bombay for Design consisting of heartsease flowers with leaves and spot and crescent woven in silk on silk and cotton mixed ground with water effect.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator to-day from the Victoria Dock, Berth No. 7. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, Berth No. 7 to-day at 4-30 p. m. Deck passengers should be at the new disinfecting station with all their luggage and kit at 2 p. m. to day :—

Mr Bovie	Mr S Karman
Mr S E M Claudius (For Aden)	Mr Law on
Mr Justin W Boys	Rev L N Larsen and 3 children
Rev J Bucher	Rev J S Muller
Mr A J Evans	Mrs A Ochs and child
Miss Evans	Mr B Schovin
Miss Fryer	Mr Geo Townley
Mr E Hall	Rev G o Vizir
Mrs E M Hinds	Rev Alfonso Vath
Mr Jamsetjee Mersanjee (For Aden)	Miss E Wakeman
Mr and Mrs Ismahim (For Suez)	Rev and Mrs Whiteside and 2 children en infant

JOHN BULL has been represented in countless attitudes, but the cartoonist of the "Melbourne Punch" has succeeded in depicting him in a novel posture. He is leaning against the "Parish Pump" and meditatively holding Mr. Chamberlain's resignation of the Colonial Secretaryship in his hand. In the back ground is a noble barque—"The Empire"—with Britannia standing at the prow ready to welcome Mr. Chamberlain, who is saying to Mr. Bull:—"Henceforth I will serve the Empire ; others can look after your parochial politics." The Australians live in a big country, and have big Imperial ideas. They find it difficult to conceal their contempt for Little Englanders.

HISTORIC DUELS IN INDIA.

A writer in the "Madras Mail" who is delving in the early records of John Company in India re- ... a series of duels of historic interest. Dealing with Lord Macartney's Governorship of Madras from 1781 to 1785 the writer says, Lord Macartney had fees in Madras—men in the service who were allowed by Hastings to write to him frequently and in most disparaging terms of their official chief, but the fees were not members as it were of his own household. There was one colleague, however, with whom he had a misunderstanding that might have had a fatal issue.

THE MACARTNEY—SADLEIR DUEL

This was Mr. James Sadleir, the third Member of Council. It was characteristic of Lord Macartney to be solicitous for the welfare of men of good character and high attainments who worked with him. Mr. Hudleston—the first member of a Cumberland family that was officially connected with Madras for upwards of a century—was then Military Secretary to Government and it appeared to Lord Macartney after he had seen a good deal of him, that the time had arrived when it would be becoming of the Government to mark their appreciation of the manner in which he discharged his duties by raising his salary. Thereupon he broached the matter to his colleagues, and they one and all, it seamed to him expressed approval of the step that he suggested. But, when he brought the subject up a second time, in view to confirmation, Mr. Sadleir took objection to it. His colleagues thereupon endravoured to call to that gentleman's recollection that on the previous occasion when the topic was alluded to, he had concurred with them in thinking that the advance might very well be made. But he denied having ever expressed such approval; and he made his denial in so positive and exasperating a manner that the Governor lost his temper, and declared that he had told a lie! To make matters worse Lord Macartney directed that the incident should be recorded in the Minutes of Consultations.

The military friends of Mr. Sadleir were not slow to inform him that in their judgment he owed it to himself, as a man of honour, to require Lord Macartney to give him; as a gentleman, private satisfaction for the offensive expression that he had not only employed, but had placed on record. He deferred to their opinion, and accepted the offer that was made by Major Grattan, one of those friends to act as his second. The Major lost no time about waiting upon the Governor and stating what Mr. Sadleir demanded. Lord Macartney expressed his readiness to comply with the demand and referred his visitor to Mr. Davidson, the first Civilian Member of Council, who would act on his behalf.

The meeting took place the next morning at ten paces while measuring the ground, Mr. Davidson availed himself of the opportunity to ask the Major if he did not think that after each gentleman had fired one shot they, as the seconds, might endeavour to bring the affair to a conclusion by inviting the Governor to offer an apology to Mr. Sadleir. Major Grattan expressed his willingness to do this. The principals were now put in to their places. Then the seconds tossed for first fire and the chance falling to Mr. Sadleir he immediately discharged his pistol and his bullet struck Lord Macartney in the left side though the fact that it had taken effect was not immediately observed by Mr. Sadleir, or by the seconds. Lord Macartney now fired but missed. He then said:—"Go on Mr. Sadleir. But Mr. Davidson now observed from the blood exuding on Lord Macartney's waistcoat that he was wounded, and he called the Major's attention to the fact. The latter stepped forward and invited Lord Macartney to make the desired reparation to Mr Sadleir for the reflection which he had cast on that gentlemans honour. But Lord Macartney declined to do so. I came here, he said, "to give satisfaction to Mr. Sadleir, and I am still ready to do so."

It now, however, became necessary to open his waistcoat to ascertain the nature of the wound, and this had no sooner been done than Major Grattan expressed the opinion that, in Lord Macartney's wounded condition, Mr. Sadleir might be satisfied, and that under such circumstances the matter should not be pursued any further. Mr. Sadleir accepted the decision of his second, and, having declared that he was satisfied, left the ground A formal statement of the facts of the duel was drawn up by the seconds the following morning, at a Meeting held for the purpose, at which Colonel Fullerton and Colonel Dalrymple were present and it was "mutually admitted to be just and true, and was accordingly subscribed to by them, Mr. Davidson appended this memorandum:—"Concerning the proposition mentioned by Mr. Davidson to Major Grattan in the above narrative of an interference and reference to the principals after an exchange of pistols, Mr. Davidson declares the proposal came from himself. Lord Macartney not having given Mr. Davidson any instructions whatever relative to the Meeting. Mr. Davidson made the proposal with a view of terminating the affair as soon as possible.

WARREN HASTINGS AND SIR PHILIP FRANCIS.

This duel recalls that between Warren Hastings and Sir Philip Francis at Calcutta on the 17th July 1780. Francis had goaded Hastings without mercy for six years, and the latter showed marvellous self-control and resolution all the while. But just as the last straw breaks the camel's back, so the latest of a long series of querulous and mischievous minutes by Francis proved too much for Hasting's patience, and he wrote with reference to it, and placed his observations on record, that "I do not trust to his promise of candour, convinced that he is incapable of it. I judge of his public conduct by my experience of his private, which I have found devoid of truth and honour. Soon afterwards the two met at the Revenue Board office, and Francis informed Hastings that he was preparing a formal answer to his accusation, but no answer I can give can be adequate to the dishonour done me by the terms you have made use of. You have left me no alternative but to demand personal satisfaction for the affront you have offered me. To which Hastings replied that he had expected the demand, and was ready to answer it.

Accordingly at 6 o'clock on the following morning, Hastings, accompanied by his second, Colonel Pearse and Francis, similarly, accompanied by his second Colonel Watson, met at Belvedere, near Calcutta. The seconds placed their principals at a distance of 14 paces (as compared with the 10 paces of the Sadleir-Macartney duel,) put loaded pistols in their hands, and in due course ordered them to fire They fired simultaneously, but with a different result to that which followed the duel in Madras, for then the aggrieved party inflicted punishment on the offender; whereas Hastings escaped injury, and,—probably to his own no small surprise, as he was not familiar with the use of fire-arms,—he wounded his antagonist rather seriously. Francis recovered from the wound, but he never let the sun go down on the wrath caused by his recollection of that stroke of ill-luck. It is likely enough that the reminiscence had much to do with the virulence with which he strove to accomplish the ruin of Hastings during the seven years trial at Westminster Hall.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 29)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr C R Wilson Offg Officer in charge of the Records of the Govt of India and ex-officio Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept was granted privilege leave for two months and one day with effect from the 15th May. This cancels the Home Dept Notification No 1093 dated the 22nd May 1903.

The services of Mr R E Enthoven of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Gov of Bombay with effect from the 30th Oct

Mr G A Grierson ch D C I E has been permitted to resign His Majs Indian Civil Service with effect from the 15th September.

Mr R Carstairs has been permitted to resign H M Ms Indian Civil Service with effect from the 16th Oct

The services of Major C B Baldock 44 Merwara Infantry are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the 16th Nov the date on which he was relieved of his duties as Offg Secy to the Board of the Examiners Calcutta

The services of Capt E F G Tucker I M S are replaced at the disposal of His Honor the Comdr-in Chief in India

The following Notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information:—

Mr H C Eggar Solicitor Govt has been granted an extension of leave from the 28th Oct to the 1st Nov in continuation of the leave granted in the Home Dept Notification No 545 dated the 26th March

The services of Capt E S Gale 1st Battn 2nd Gurkha Rifles are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as Asst Comt Lushai Hills Military Police Battn

The services of Mr F B Ezechiel as Offg Dist Supdt of Police in Bengal are placed at the disposal of the Honble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr H H W Garlick Asst Geological Survey Dept is granted privilege leave for three months and in continuation furlough for one year under Articles 249 260 233 and 338 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 15th Jany 1904 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr W S Davis an Offg Political Agent of the 4th class is posted as Political Agent in Loralai.

Mr J B Wood a Political Asst of the 1st class is appointed on return from furlough to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class and is posted as First Assit to the Hon'ble to the Agent to the Govr Genl in Baluchistan.

Major E LeMesurier a Political Assistant of the 1st (Offg Political Agent of the 4th) class is granted privilege leave for two months and two days with effect from the 2nd Novr and is also granted furlough on medical certificate for one year nine months and twenty-eight days under articles 233 and 308 (a) of Civil Service Regulations in continuation of the privilege leave.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULT.

INTERMEDIATE ARTS EXAMINATION.

THE result of the Intermediate Arts Examination of the Bombay University was announced last evening. Vithalbhai Purushottam Powar gets the Gibb's prize; Krishnaji Ramchandra Joglekar gets the Vurjivandas Madhavdas scholarship; Ahmed Kurmally Munim gets the Sir Frank Souter scholarship; Byramjee Dinshaw Asil gets the Framjee Sorabjee Bhownaggree scholarship. The following candidates have passed:—

FIRST CLASS.

Dalvi, V Ganpat — Khare, K Gopal

SECOND CLASS.

Agharkhar, S Purushottam	Panse, M Vinayak
Bapat, T Vaman	Parikh, A Mohanlal
Bhadkamkar, R Govind	Parmar, L Vithal
Chakravarti, R Vishnoo	Patwardhan, G Vasudeo
Dalal, C Motiram	Prabhu, D Bhimarao
Desai, B Virajsa	Sahasrabudhe, S Balvant
Desai, S Govindji	Savarkar, V Damodar
Desai, U Shivrang	Shidosai, A Ramchandra
Deshpande, K Subrao	Thakor, H Kirparam
Deshpande, Y Bhushalran	Tirnis, R Raghunath
Dhavale, P Balvant	Desai, M Mugaalal
Dikras, M Rangnath	Jagasia, M Shivandas
Gadegkar, D Ramchandra	Limbuvala, N Framji
Gandhi, N Narayandas	Munim, A Kurmally
Ghotankar, T Mchoniraj	Parekh, K Dayal
Gonehalli, Y Hosabnaik	Pawar, V Purushottam
Gokhale, K Bapuji	Shabansi, F Shihsing
Gokhale, M Damodar	Surveyor, K Manekji
Jani, A Bulakhiram	Billimoria, H Jamsetedji
Joglekar, K Ramchandra	Colah, H Ruttonji M
Joshi, R Sadashiv	Commissariatwalla, J Sorab-
Karekhar, G Govind	shah
Karandikar, A Janardan	Kapadia, L Gokuldas
Karmarkar, L Chando	Katrak, G Navroji H
Ketkar, S Venkatesh	Muzumdar, N Manikial
Lokur, N Swamirao	Nagavkar, L
Marathkar, D Ramchandra	Paruck, P Limjee
Mankad, P Trikamrai	Captain, H Sorabji
Master, M Atmaram	Dias, P Anastasio
Metta, I Tapidas	Engineer, A Ardeshir
Mehta, P Shivashkram	Pinto, M Chrysostom
Nagarkatti D Narayen	Asil, B Dinshaw
Naik, K Gosai	Dastur, J Navroji
Nijsure, P Vinayak	Dastur, M Navroji
Oza, K Chhabilaram	

PASS CLASS.

Acharya, R Vallabhanji	Punjabi, D Paramanand
Ajgaonkar, S Vasudeo	Ranade, D Trimbak
Alawani, R Ramchandra	Ranade, G Vishnu
Alkunkar, L Narayan	Ranade, H Vithal
Ambekar, D Krishna	Ranade, M Laxman
Arbatti, B Balacharya	Rane, B Mathabhai
Athani, N Baloji	Rayker, S Mahesvar
Atre, K Rangrao	Sabnis, B Raghunath
Bakshi, B Madhavrai	Sahasrabudhe, L Vasudeo
Bapat, K Pandurang	Samel, N Laxman
Bascor, S Manjunath	Sane, B Narayan
Bhatia, V Narayandas	Senghvee, N Gulabchand
Bheedr, S Jagannath	Sant, K Mishrdeo
Birje, G Lingoji	Sathe, V Nilkanth
Chhaya, A Gulabray	Shah, C Mahesukhram
Chougula, A Dundappa	Shah, D Lallubhai
Dalal, M Nagardas	Shah, S Gokuldas
Damle, D Moreshwar	Shetti, S Adiveppa
Datar, P Shambhurao	Shroff, M Chunilal
Dave, H Pranshankar	Sohani, G Purushottam
Desai, A Amidhar	Soyani, V Naman
Desai, B Motilal	Surve, N Dooji
Desai, C Govindlal	Sutaria, C Jhaverbhai
Desai, N Bhawanbhai	Syed, L Acharatlal
Desai, R Tribhovandas	Ta.valkar, S Ramchandra
Deshpande, G Bhagwant	Tamte, G Ramchandra
Deshpande, G Ramkishna	Tambe, M Ramchandra
Dikshit, V Govind	Thakore, V Satipatrai
Divanji, N Chandrashekhar	Thatte, H Anant
Divanji, P Thandrashekhar	Thite, B Datto
Drshi, B Motichand	Thombare, D Amrit
Gadnis, B Sitaram	Toro, V Shivram
Garud, V Naman	Treasurer, D Rangildas
Gayatonde, S Gopalrao	Vaidya, K Govindji
Ghanekar, S Waman	Vidwans, G Wasudeo
Gogte, N Krishna	Advani, C Lalchand
Gokhale, D Hari	Advani, R Sachanand
Gokhale, S Vasudeo	Anklesaria, N Nathubhai
Gune, R Narayen	Batiwala, P Byramji
Gupte, G Sakharam	Bhatia, K Bhirjomal
Huligol S Laxmanrao	Dadachanji, P Merwanji
Ichaporia, C Kevalchand	Dalal, S Sorabshaw
Jere, N Balkrishna	Desai, C Bhailalbhai
Joshi, A Oomiashankar	Ginwala, F Jamshedji
Joshi, N Ganesh	Gulrajani, J Amarsing
Joshi, N Vishnul	Hathi, C Manishankar
Joshi, P Prabhakar	Hiranandani, G Manghasing
Joshi, S Anant	Jagasia, T Shivandas
Kale, D Ganesh	Khan, M Muniruddin
Kalelkar, K Balkrishna	Kothare, V Krishnarao
Kalsulkar, R Vithal	Madan, G Sadashiv
Kamalapoor, H Shrinivas	Manghirmalani, H Takhtram
Kapshikar, D Gunio	Mansukhani, G Nihalchand
Karanjikar, S Raoji	Mansukhani, M Narsindas
Karkhanis, J Ramchandra	Md Ali Nabi Buksh
Karhanis, K Govind	Padhiar, N Jiva
Karmarkar, B Sadashiv	Pathan, S Vahedalli
Kelavkar, Y Krishnarao	Patil, G Sadashiv
Kelkar, S Govind	Pestonjamas, A Nasarwanji
Kenkar, D Shridhar	Pardhan, M Balaji
Khaparde, B Ganesh	Ratnagar, S N J
Khare, L Ganesh	Sayani, U Ibrahim
Khared, G Damodardas	Shaikh, A Abid
Khot, G Krishna	Shaikh, M Abdulkarim
Kikani, J Gavrishenkar	Shaikh, M S Mahmood
Kirloskar, K Sakharam	Shaikh, T Hussain
Kulkarni, M Narayan	Shinde, P Krishnarao
Madurkar, G Vittal	Shroff, H Nedirshaw
Mahajan, G Vishnuji	Sompur, H Nathubhai
Mandake, D Anant	Tahilramani, J Thawardas
Mansur, R Annarao	Thacker, C Dayal
Mehendale, L Gopal	Thsirisni, H Wachanmal
Meherdale, V Krishna	Thanawala, N Rustomji
Mehta, C Dholabhai	Trivedi, C Motiramyan
Mehta, K Purushottamdas	Vaidya, J Laxmishankar
Mehta, M Magaalal	Wadia, K Hirji
Modi, C Dwarkadas	Wadia, A Horamsji
Mongre, K Balvant	Amin, B Motibhai
Mudholkar, S Balvant	Asnodkar, M Narayan
Mundergi, M Bhimarao	Banaji A Rustomji
Munshi, P Ramnikram	Chhatrapati, M Nilkanthrai
Mutalik V Narayan	Chisholm, J Georgesjee
Muzumdar, J Vamanrao	Dalal, A Merwanji
Naik, G Damodar	Desai, M Amulakhrai
Naik, N Ramchhodji	Devitree, P Gustadji
Nandi, G Ishwarchandra	Dharadhar, B Ramchandra
Nargundkar, A Govind	Dhurandhar, S Krishnanath
Natu, G Moreshwar	Kanga, D Manekji
Oza, C Hitambar	Kees, Ivy
Padbidri, R Santappa	Kolaporewalla, T Rafanji
Pagnis, D Vishnu	Mankar, R Jayannath
Pandit, P Ghanasyam	Mehta, H Karpurram
Pandya, C Narmadashankar	Mehta, H Motilal
Pandya, M Chandrawidya-	Shah, M Jamnadas
nand	Shah, S Hiral
Paikh, M Trikamlal	Thakore, M Khesbawlal
Parvatikar, V Krishnarao	DeGa, Fancis
Patil, H Ukabhai	Fernades, Roque
Patel, K Ajubhai	Ferreira Thomas
Patel, M B	M dy, S Perceshaw
Patel, S Malagouda	Nanavutty, S Manaji
Padgaskar, S Ramchandra	Patel S Barjorji
Pendee, S Vasudeo	Umrigar, K Hormasji
Pingale, T Rajaram	Joshi, M Vaman
Powar, R Raoji	Kikis, G Assanmal

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN INDIA.

The following are the statistics of Cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills, in September last, and in the six months April to September 1903, compared with the corresponding period of 1901 and 1902 are as follows:—

Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

	Month of September.		
	1901	1902	1903
British India			
Bombay	36,366,798	33,617,283	34,999,208
Madras	2,770,624	2,706,514	2,411,030
Bengal	4,336,914	3,927,723	4,005,455
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	2,784,975	2,379,638	2,761,315
Punjab	734,145	728,349	1,010,514
Central Provinces ...	2,026,489	2,008,708	2,082,844
Total ...	48,721,635	45,333,117	47,271,466
Foreign Territory.			
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (a), Wadhwan (b), Quilon (c) Ujjaind (d)	1,095,060	1,337,8838	1,723,314
Grand Total ...	49,819,695	46,731,000	48,987,80

(a) From September 1902.
(b) From October 1902.
(c) From November 1902.
(d) For May 1903.

Abstract Statement of the quantity of Woven Goods produced.

(N. B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of al woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of grey goods.)

		Month of September.		
		1901	1902	1903
British India.				
Bombay	(pds.	8,173,271	9,136,971	11,630,496
	(yds.	27,597,235	27,777,274	36,195,705
Madras	(pds	531,977	410,512	474,643
	(yds.	331,234	361,931	574,126
Bengal	(pds.	24,220	50,123	5,290
	(yds.	87,453	140,632	1,460
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pds.	414,216	393,264	558, 035
	yds.	1,50 ,012	1,149,320	1,881,778
Punjab	(pds	20,376	15,076	3,012
	(yds.	65,756	34,610	7,415
Central Provinces ..	(pds	551,689	607,968	682,454
	(yds.	1,727,687	1,661,654	1,945,539
Total ..	(pds.	9,695,749	10,613,924	13,338,920
	(yds.	31,308,377	31,130,091	40,546,023
Foreign Territory.				
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar (pds.		259,237	451,200	541,090
Hyderabad (a), Wadhwan (b).....	(yds.	918,426	1,638,975	2,032,827
Grand Total	(pds.	9,944,936	11,065,124	13,895,010
	(yds.	32,224,803	32,767,066	42,578,850

(a) From September 1902.
(b) From October 1902.

THE PAPAL DELEGATE AT COCHIN.

CASTE IN THE CHURCH.

His Excellency the Papal Delegate is at present touring in the Archdiocese of Verapoly. While at Cochin he was presented with an Address of Welcome which was read on behalf of the clergy and laity by the Bishop of Cochin. The following is His Excellency's reply:—

"I am happy indeed to find myself again after so many years, in this old and historical town of Cochin, which even before Goa, has been, so to say the fountain from which the Faith of Christ has spread over India. Here, in this venerable town, every stone speaks eloquently to us of the glories of our Holy religion, of the glories of Portugal. My lord, this magnificent Cathedral erected on the place on which the last time I was in Cochin, stood a humble Parish Church, is an evident token of your zeal for religion and of your love for your people. It will be an everlasting monument of your administration of the world famous diocese, the most ancient, save one, of all the dioceses of India. I am glad to hear the testimony you give to your clergy. Union between the clergy and their pastor, between the people and their clergy is the first condition of prosperity, spiritual and temporal. The difficulties to which your Lordship alludes and which are well known to me, as our great Pope Leo XIII. wisely said to your Lordship, will disappear by and by with the progress of civilisation. This state of things must cease. Your Lordship, who has travelled in many countries of Europe, has seen for yourself that, in no place where civilisation has taken deep root, is a priest excluded from free entrance into any church on account of his social standing. A priest is a priest, and all churches are open to him. Well, as our late Holy Father said to your Lordship all these things will cease with the increase of civilisation. In countries like this, when the people are gifted and intelligent and strongly attached to religion, the clergy should and can work efficiently to enlighten the people and when the people come to a higher degree of civilisation, they will understand for themselves that there are no distinctions in the churches of God, that all men, rich and poor, great and humble, are equal before God their Creator. Keep your distinctions of caste in social life. They are old institutions of your country, and such old institutions have always their good side and can be even useful. Keep them in social life but for God's sake do not introduce them into churches. Another thing which ought to disappear with the progress of civilisation is this continual going to Courts of law for very small matters which could be easily settled amicably. It seems to me that the Malabar Coast is the paradise of advocates and lawyers. Let me congratulate you my Lord, on the progress which educational institutions have made in your diocese in the ten years since last I was in Cochin. A few weeks ago I had the pleasure of visiting your establishment in Alleppy. Here, in Cochin the Santa Cruz High school has been put under the management of the Portuguese Jesuit Fathers, and that alone is sufficient for it to take first rank amongst the schools of India."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st December.

1. A B and C Companies will parade to-day (Tuesday) the 1st instant, on the Oval, near Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes, with Rifles and Side Arms.

Volunteers of other Companies who may wish can attend this parade.

2. There will be Company Drill for D Company at the Telegraph Quarters Waudby Road, at 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 2nd instant, and every Wednesday until further Orders.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Side Arms to be worn.

3. There will be Company drill for F Company at St Mary's College grounds at 8-45 p.m. to-day Tuesday the 1st instant.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Side Arms to be worn.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st December.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Coy—(Town Hall Compound.)

To-day at 9-30 p.m., and Thursday at 8-15 p. m.—10th R. M. L. Gun drill.

No. 2 Coy—(Nesbit Lane Head Quarters).

To-day and Thursday at 8-15 p.m.—10th R. M. L. Gun drill.

Leave of absence in extension for 6 months has been granted to Corpl V. C. Martin.

By Order,
A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A conversazione will be held at the Nesbit Lane Head Quarters on Friday next the 4th inst. Dancing to commence at 9 P.M.

Tickets may be had from the Secretary (Corpl T Brooks, Mount Estate, Mazagon) and at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder.

Tickets to admit member and two ladies, Re. 1.
Do do Non-Members and ladies, Re. 1 each

THE LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY.

The most fruitful source of contention between individuals is failure to comprehend each other's meaning. Such error arises more often than not from different individuals attaching different meanings to the same word. And this being true of people employing their common language in domestic negotiation, how vastly greater is the danger of misunderstanding between people ignorant of each other's language! Interpretation and translation are not exact sciences. A political dispatch written in one language may be rendered in another, so as to soften it or make it appear more stringent at the will of the interpreter; and that too, without any indefensible departure from the original. Some years ago, there was almost a rupture between the United States and France, owing to an American minister, imperfectly acquainted with the French language, attaching a dictatorial meaning to the very innocent word "demander."

Nations are more widely divided by difference of language than by colour of skin, rivers, mountain chains, or even oceans. The Englishman and the Australian, born at opposite points of the world, converse like brothers, while a Chinaman of Swatow and a Chinaman of Canton, natives of the same country and both supposed to speak Chinese, find it convenient to talk together in a barbarous sort of English which they acquire from British and American sailors at their ports, so greatly does the Chinese language differ in various parts of the Celestial Empire.

Some of the world's greatest thinkers hold the opinion that a time must surely come when there will be but one language spoken throughout the world. They base their belief upon the obvious facts that every year transit becomes cheaper and more rapid and education more diffused and of a higher standard. Trade by bringing all nations together and uniting their interests is another great factor that must not be lost sight of. Enter a good drug store in any country you please, and ask, by its English name, for a bottle of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and it is a thousand to one but you will be immediately supplied with what you desire, so universally is that great remedy known and esteemed. Writing 9th June, 1903, Mr. J. McJohnns, F.C., of Vogel Vlei, Mossel Bay Division, Cape Colony, says: "A few weeks ago a coloured man came into my store who appeared a mere skeleton, and complained of pain in his chest and lungs. He asked my opinion, and I recommended him to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and a Seigel Plaster. He accepted my advice and the result was astonishing. The man is now perfectly well, and gratefully acknowledges the cause of his good health."

Another letter, dated 17th June, 1903, from Mrs. W. Smith, of Graham's Town, Cape Colony, is equally satisfactory. Mrs. Smith says: "Three years ago I was much troubled by pains in the head which were so severe at times as to cause me to vomit and badly affect my eyesight. To add to my misery, my teeth would frequently ache for days and nights continuously, until I thought I must go mad. Yellow patches appeared on my chest and back, caused, I was told, by an affection of the liver. I obtained medicine from several physicians, but without experiencing the slightest relief. I had abandoned all hope of being cured when a doctor advised me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. After taking a few doses of that remedy, there was a change for the better. I continued to take the Syrup for a time and was soon completely cured. All of my ailments have disappeared and I now enjoy the best of health."

The remedy of which Mr. McJohnns and Mrs. Smith speak so highly is the standard medicine of the sixteen principal countries of the world: but there is no nation by which it is not known and esteemed, and no language in which its use has not been commented upon with gratitude.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 30TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Wheat being sown. Rapeseed requires rain.

Moolt an.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Cloudy but no rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.

Wadwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower, showing bolls and continue to show more improvement.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.

Baird.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain. Cotton plants want fine weather. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Bubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unseasonable. Break needed generally. If rain continues longer it will prove injurious to rabi crops.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 30TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole area. The barometer is from 05 to 12 or an inch in defect of normal.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The variations of the day temperature are generally small but those of the night temperature show an excess of from 5° to 11° in many places to the south of Latitude 22°. The maximum varied from 92° at Surat to 78° at Delhi and the minimum from 78° at Negapatam to 42° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in many places to-day.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Mormugao, Karwar, Mangalore, Bangalore, Bellary and Coimbatore.

Weather is cloudy and likely to remain so over the greater part of the country. Local scattered showers are likely in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 1.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

616,03—Tyabji D and Co—Sonaluxmi vs Vishnuprasad Hariprasad Desai—Mirza and M—Part heard

626,03—Mirza and M—Vishnuprasad Hariprasad vs Sonaluxmi—Tyabji D and Co

For Dismissal.

221,101 51,03—Kanga and P—Joshi Shivshunker Gopaljee vs Kalkhushroo Manekjee—Edgelow G and W

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

53,02—Edgelow G and W—Kalkhushroo Manekjee Setna vs Joshi Shivshunker Gopaljee and others—Payne and Co—Part heard.

469,02—Captain and V—Damodarrao Balkrishnaji Fitale vs Manekbai widow and others C L and O—Ardeshir H D and Co D and F and C and V

487,00—Payne and Co—Rukhmanibai vs Bomonji Shapurji Chothia—Pestonji P and K

523,03—Hirabai V N Kessi, Newcore vs Munmohundas R mji and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J and R—(Testamentary suit)

561,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Munmohundas Ramji and others vs B I Newcore and another—Balkrishna V N K—(Short Cause)

158,01—Payne and Co—Runchordas Trikamji vs Goculdas Madhowji and another—Little and Co

3,13—In person a pauper—Rajabathy Monji vs Hassam Alloo Mahomed

567,02—Hirabai D Raghunath Venkatesh vs Panchandra alias Babaji Sakharam and another—In person—P Raghavaya

546,02—Little and Co Runsordas Dharsey and others vs T J Strangman—Matubhai J and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

395,03—Edgelow G and Wadia—Hurgovandas Nagindas and others vs Chunilal Hathibhai

563,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Ahmedbhai Karimbhoy vs Meherally Canji

656,03—Mulla and Mulla—Harpuya Lall vs Shri Purshotumlaji Shri Vithalraji Maharaj

655,03—Shamrao and M—Merwanji Jehangir vs Abdul Hoosain Najmudin Chinoroli—Jamsetji and R

639,03—Narsu and H Sarfali Tyabji and others vs Mahomed Ali Samsudin and another—Tyabji and Co

691,03—B Raghavaya—Atdul Rab Abdul Karim and another vs Joseph Mayer Isaac—D D Romer

652,02—Awde H D and Co—Dinshaw Sorabji Talati and others vs Memon Haji Cassum Kaderdin

For Investigation of Pauperism

30,03—In person—Kevalji Odji vs Narandas Thakersey Moolji

Long Causes.

494,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee N Mahomed Haji Abdulla vs Premji Luckhmidas and others—Edgelow G and W

483,02—Mansukhlal J and H—The Hon'ble Mr Goculdas Khandas Parekh vs The Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada—Edgelow G and W.

202,02—Matubhai J and M—Trikamlal Sakarchand and another vs Luckhmidas Narayen and others—W G and Co and Daphtary and F

210,02—Madhavji V—Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hargovandas Jugjivandas Matubhai J and M and In person

411,'2—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs L B Fraser and Co—Payne and Co

660,02—Mulla and M—Champsey Hirji and another vs Bai Ratanbai widow—Bhalchunker K and G

365,01—Daphtary and F—Tokersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills and others—M J and M and Dikshit and D

185,01—Khunderao S and L for pauper—Taibai vs Narayen Haricsandra and others—Pestonji R and K

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

448-01—Malvi H and M—Narmadabai vs Purshotum Madon and others—Craigie L and O.

634-00—Thakurdas and Co—Bai Motivahu alias Nanabai vs Purshotam Dayal—Crawford B and Co

601-02—Payne and Co—Sheikh Hoosein and another vs Haji Soolemun Abdul Waheb and others—Edgelow G and W and Smetham B and N and Little and Co

369 03—Unwalla and P—Kaikhushru Burjorjee Choksey vs Karsondas Karamsey—Payne and Co

523-95—Shamrao and M—Wallabai vs Godavaribai and another—Payne and Co and D D Romer

638-01—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Hormasjee Jal vs Rustomjee Hormasjee Jal—Jehangir and S

800,03—Nana and H—Haji Sharfudin bin Gulam Mahomed Gattaya vs Mahomed Ebrahim bin Mahomed Ismail Gattaya and others—Sorabjee and J.

183,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Nowrojee Jehangir Hormasji vs Pestonjee J Hormasjee and others—Pestonjee K and D.

THE pending Federal general election in Australia will establish a record as the cheapest ever held in the Empire. By an Act of Parliament recently passed the expenses of each candidate for the House of Representatives is limited to £50 and for the Senate to £100.

THE "Libre Parole" protests against the terms alleged to have been arranged between France and Great Britain on which the French troops would be allowed to occupy Morocco. These terms are reported to include the abandonment of the French shore in Newfoundland, the renunciation of French claims in regard to Egypt, the concession to Great Britain of two coaling stations in Indo-China, and the abandonment of French rights over Chantabun.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

It is inevitable at the end of a great and prolonged war that some of the best fighting material, the men drawn in from all quarters, taught and seasoned by active service in the field, should find, like Othello, their occupation gone. The question arises, started by a number of the finest of these, whether steps should not be taken to prevent such good stuff from running all to waste. A memorial has appeared in the Press signed by many gallant and distinguished names lamenting the loss of employment, and suggesting that some steps should be taken to keep them in sight, with a view to utilising them should fresh occasion arise. "It seems to us a very wasteful policy to allow men who are presumably now adepts in modern war . . . who, while being perfectly willing to serve the Empire in an emergency, are yet attached to no corps, nor have they been solicited to join the Reserve." Of the fitness and usefulness of these now unemployed officers there can be no doubt; they have given abundant proof thereof, and there is much to be said for the formation of some sort of Reserve staff corps, in which they may enrol themselves so as to be within reach in any future emergency. The War Commission was of much the same opinion, and expressed regret that those who had been active in the enrolment of Colonial and irregular corps should not be invited to place their experiences on record, and inferentially be kept available for future service. It is to be feared, however, that there is some practical difficulty in carrying out this idea. The mere registration of names upon a long list would not be enough to secure the supply of the seasoned veterans on occasion. It must be exactly known where they are to be found; they must be kept efficient, for soldiering rusts only too rapidly; and although we are constantly at war in a small way opportunities such as would call up these reserves happily do not often occur.

The personal interest taken by the King in all matters pertaining to his Fleet has once more been demonstrated by the message he has sent to the officers and men of the "Prince George" and in which His Majesty complimented them on the coolness and gallantry with which they bore themselves under the recent exciting circumstances of the collision between their ship and the Hannibal. This message was conveyed to them on Tuesday by Lord Selborne who with several other Admiralty officials, including Mr. Philip Watts has been to Portsmouth to personally investigate the condition of the two ships which are in dock suffering from the effects of collision. The conduct of Captain T. J. H. Rapson King's Harbourmaster at Portsmouth on the occasion of the accident to the Victory has also met with recognition at His Majesty's hands and on Saturday last Sir John Fisher presented him with the insignia of a member of the Royal Victorian Order. Mr. W. H. Gard, chief constructor at Portsmouth, has been similarly honoured for his promptitude in docking the Victory and the measures which both took for the preservation of the national relic are well deserving of the distinction. It will be good news to all that the Victory will be repaired in about five weeks and that when she is once more made sound she will continue to fly the flag of the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth and will be at her old moorings.

It is now announced that the Admiralty have arrived at a very important decision in regard to the four new cruisers of the Duke of Edinburgh type which are about to be laid down. Hitherto since the discrediting of the Belleville by the Boiler Committee the alternative boilers which have been selected for the heavier ships have all been of the horizontal large tube type. The new cruisers it is said will be supplied so far as the proportion of water-tube boilers is concerned with those of the Yarrow type—that is to say a type with tubes of relatively small diameter and arranged vertically. Doubtless the Admiralty in arriving at this decision have been guided by the result of the experiments made in the Medea which was supplied some little time since with what is commonly called the Yarrow large tube boiler to distinguish it from the Express boilers such as are used in very small craft. As we have already stated, the orders for three of these new cruisers have been placed respectively with the Vickers, Armstrong and Fairfield firms; the fourth will be built at Pembroke Dockyard. Messrs. Hawthorn Leslie and Co., will make the machinery for the Elswick vessel and the engines of the Government-built ship will be supplied by the Wallsend Slipway Company and Messrs. Yarrow and Co. will build the boilers.

The authorities are still peddling with the grants and compensation to officers for furniture. We have at last the concession that an allowance will be made where furniture has been promised and charged for, but not provided; 12s. 6d. a month, less 1d. a day, the authorised rent for furnished quarters, will be allowed to officers who have had to hire in local shops the articles necessary for life and comfort, which have not been supplied by the public. The amount does not seem extravagant, practically 2s. 6d. a week which cannot be expected to cover the expense of much more than a bare bedstead, a tin bath, a deal table, and possibly a wicker chair. Another boon is to be afforded in the shape of compensation for the loss of mess equipment other than that provided at the public expense. This presumably refers to shipwreck, fier, and other unavoidable accidents by flood and field, but in no case will a grant be made when the loss could have been covered by insurance. According to the modern principles of economical reform, no grant will be allowed either for expensive wines or luxurious furniture. There is to be a strict limit to the amount paid, which will not exceed £600 to an officers' mess of thirty members, and £250 to a sergeants' mess. Nothing appears to have been settled as to the claims of messes which have been for some time past finding their own equipment while that of the State has not been forthcoming.

The development of both guns and rifles advances nowadays with such rapidity, that no sooner is one of these modern weapons perfected and adopted for military service that another of a more formidable character appears upon the horizon. At the present time all the great military Powers are introducing or experimenting with, different designs of quick-firing guns, and, in the matter of small arms, Great Britain is about to arm her troops with a new rifle fitted for loading from a charger. Scarcely, however, have the labours attending the trials and adoption of this rifle ceased, when rumours are heard of an automatic rifle that is to be the arm of the future, superseding all those of the existing types. There appears to exist an insatiable desire for increased rapidity of fire, and this it is alleged would be promoted by the employment of an automatic action, coupled with a capacious magazine. The same craving for record-breaking speed in the discharge of shells rules wherever new designs of ordnance are brought out and tested. This tends directly to a reduction in calibre, in order to increase the number of projectiles that can be carried, and it is possible that quick-firers for field artillery in the future will be made with the lowest calibre consistent with the production of an effective shell be it shrapnel or high-explosive. In rifles the minimum bore consistent with an effective bullet appears to have been reached.

If the foregoing be correct, it is difficult to understand what useful place will be filled in field operations by the new 18 1-2 pr. gun, which has it is said, passed its trials so successfully after an incubation extending over five years. It is assumed to be a quick-firer but in that respect the increased weight of the shell is a disqualification in the field as reducing the number that can be carried. We have been following a line of our own in producing a field artillery gun of this heavy description. The new French quick-firing Schneider Creuzot has a 15 3-4lb. shell, and it is proposed to have only four such guns in a battery with three wagons to each gun. This would provide 240 rounds per piece with the battery. These guns have shields, and fire both shrapnel and melinite shells. Italy has a quick-firer under trial firing a shrapnel shell of 14 3-4lbs. Russia is re-arming her field artillery with a 13 1-2pr. quick-firer. The new quick-firing gun adopted by the Swiss Government has a calibre rather less than our 15pr. It is said to be capable of discharging twenty shots a minute, and it is proposed, but not yet approved to have four guns only in a battery. Taking the rapidity of fire of the Swiss gun, and applying it to the amount of ammunition supplied with the French quick-firer, it appears that the whole of the battery ammunition could be expended in twelve minutes. A German army corps at present carries a total, in both batteries and reserves, of 340 shells per field gun. At twenty rounds per minute this proportion might be expended by each gun engaged in seventeen minutes. Even with our 15prs. which are not quick-firers, the ammunition with a battery can be nearly all fired away in a little over an hour as instanced by Colonel Long's guns at Colenso which in the early stages of the action became helpless on the field for want of ammunition. The question of the amount and mode of supply of ammunition both for guns and rifles in action is of the first importance, and the greater the rapidity of fire attained, the greater will be the risk of finding both guns and rifles helpless ere half the battle is over through failure in the supply of ammunition.

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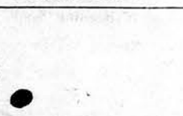

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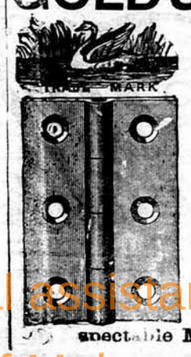

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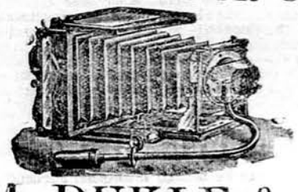

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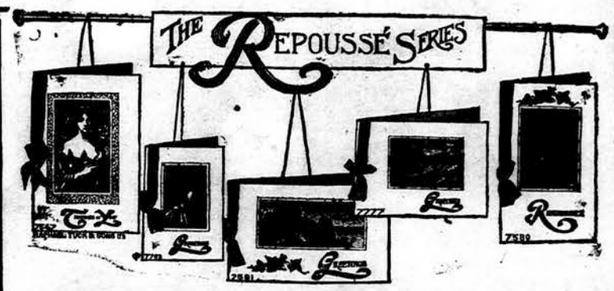

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THE MORAL.

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He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

SILVER Rs. 20
NICKEL Rs. 12
COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
AND MAIN SPRING

FROM Rs. 40.

LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES.

Sterling Silver Crystal face, Rs.			40
"	"	Full Hunter "	45
"	"	Half "	50
18ct. Gold	Crystal	"	130
"	"	Full Hunter... "	185
"	"	Half " ... "	190

LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES GOLD AND SILVER.

Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong Lever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear.

THE "SERVICE" WRISTLET
Silver Rs. 32
Nickel Rs. 25

THE "SERVICE" WATCH.
Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.
This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.
Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.
STERLING SILVER CASE Rs. 32.
REAL NICKEL SILVER Rs. 25.

THE "SERVICE" WATCH. WRIST LET.

THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description:
Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.
The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

Silver, Rs. 32
Nickel, Rs. 25

NICKEL CASE Rs. 15

SILVER CASE Rs. 25.

NICKEL CASE. Rs. 10.

Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.

Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

TINTED DIAL WATCHES.
Sound plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted, Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

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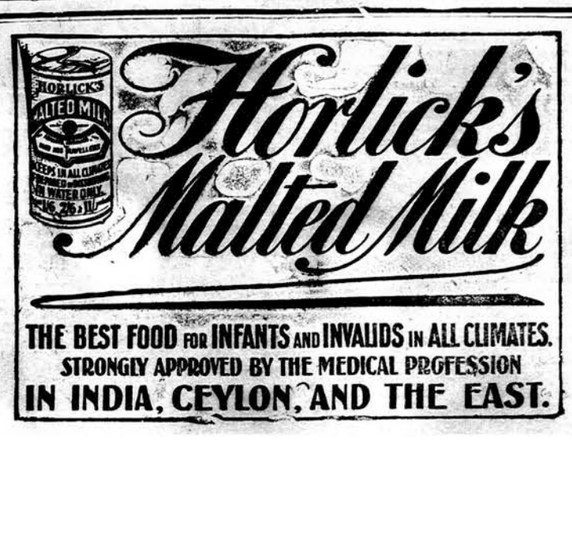
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